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## DR. DELBRUECK ABANDONS HOPE IN GERMANY'S FUTURE

Editor Says He Has Outlived  
His Faith and German Pride Is  
Broken — Asks if Disaster  
Could Have Been Prevented

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Dr. Delbrueck has a contribution in the December number of the Preussische Jahrbuecher, which that publication pronounces to "about the most interesting non-Socialist comments we have had on the German revolution." Dr. Delbrueck not only succeeded Treitschke as professor of history at Berlin University and as editor of the Jahrbuecher, but developed his predecessor's theory of history and constituted one of the foremost upholders of the imperialist régime which developed after 1879. He did not, however, identify himself with the ultra-militarist party. He now takes to himself, in the review in question, Grote's declaration, made with reference to the disappointments of democracy, "I have outlived my faith."

He begins, The Times points out, by the candid admission that he has been entirely wrong about the prospects of the war. "What mistakes I have made!" he exclaims. "Bad though things were a month ago, I would not abandon the hope that our front, although already yielding, would hold and would bring from our enemies an armistice that would cover our frontiers; while in Germany the development toward democracy, long prepared as it was, would be accomplished without a violent breach with the past and without sacrifice of traditional political forms. Our hope has deceived us; our pride is broken. I imagined that I saw clearer and further than this, when, with all confidence in our military strength, I constantly advised political moderation."

"Could such moderation have saved us from such a catastrophe? This at least is certain—that I greatly underestimated the internal dissolution of our strength, and the shattering of our once so firm political structure. Of a truth I never foresaw such a result even in the dark hours and the gloomy anticipations which often came over me."

Dr. Delbrueck goes on to claim that he has never been an extreme chauvinist, and confesses that he often wrote with more confidence than he actually felt, though sometimes he was himself deceived by the confidence displayed by the official reports of the army and navy, in spite of having read the depressing truth out of certain passages in von Freytag-Loringhofs' deductions from the world war. He also relates some of his experiences with the German censorship.

For instance, he was allowed to mention the British and American statistics of new shipping construction, only on condition that he said they could not be true. He was also forbidden to publish figures of the transport of American troops to France up to last June, on the ground that in the German supreme command, the opinion prevailed that "Baker's report was nothing but American bluff, intended to deceive the Germans." He asks if it was really necessary to keep such facts from the German people, in order to maintain its spirit, or whether the supreme command really did not know at the end of July that it had to deal with an immense American Army.

The turn in German fortunes, he continues, began with the collapse of the German attack at Rheims and the successful advance of the French north of the Marne. "According to certain observations which had been communicated to me," he adds, "General von Ludendorff had then already become very uncertain at heart. Nevertheless he and von Hintze during the next nine weeks did nothing to ease our position politically until, on Sept. 29, von Ludendorff collapsed and completed our defeat by the offer of an armistice."

After a virtual admission that the 1918 campaign was a pure military gamble, which destroyed the morale of the German Army, which was as good as over as the campaign began in March, Dr. Delbrueck states that Prince Maximilian was willing to succeed Dr. von Kuehlmann at the end of June, and admits that when the Prince finally came into office on Oct. 1, all was lost. The latter merely tried to bluff the Allies by using his personal reputation and attributing the change of government not to the military situation, but to the change of heart.

There remained nothing for him to do, Dr. Delbrueck writes, but to risk it on this hope. But the enemy did not let himself be deceived. The enemy realized his military advantage; and now came the most terrible thing. Before the negotiations, intentionally prolonged by the enemy, had reached their conclusion, the Socialist Party took it upon itself to overthrow the government and to make Germany defenseless at this moment. While blaming the Socialists, Dr. Delbrueck nevertheless admits they had a right to power, since they were the only people who had proved right about the war.

Continuing his comments he emphasizes the collapse of morale of the army as well as of the navy, and remarks that the military system broke

## ALLIED LANDINGS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—The Embros learns from Constantinople that a detachment of British and Greek soldiers was landed, owing to a Greek sailor having been killed outside St. Sophia. The paper also reports that a Greek detachment disembarked and occupied the Greek Legation, amid the acclamations of the population, as a result of an attack upon a detachment of French marines by a Turkish patrol.

## PRESIDENT'S VISIT EAGERLY AWAITED

Arrival of America's Representative Appeals to French Imagination as Nothing Else Could—Preparations in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—France, which has had its eyes fixed on Alsace-Lorraine and the reunion festivities marking the progress of the President of the Republic and the Premier from one recovered town to another, now turns its gaze towards the West, where, emerging from the Atlantic mists, it eagerly expects to sight the George Washington.

Brest has made ready to welcome President Wilson. The old port is gay with flags, and the committee entrusted with the reception preparations has arranged that among the first to welcome the President will be a group of natives in Breton costume. Every house is crisscrossed with visitors and the town presents a most animated appearance. The Mayor has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, informing them of the great event by which "the new world is sending to the ancient continent, to mutilated Europe, the cradle of his ancestors, the eminent man who symbolizes in himself the ideal of free America."

Paris too is ready to receive the President of the United States. All necessary alterations in Prince Murat's mansion left for the President's use during his stay in France, are complete. The beautiful furnishings of the house have been left intact. All that has been done is the addition of further necessary pieces and the installation of a telephone switchboard with 100 lines.

Though Paris has had, since the signing of the armistice, two royal visits, which have further proved to her the closeness of the bonds uniting the European allies, the arrival of President Wilson from the ocean after the most crucial moment of the last year of the war, appeals to the French imagination as nothing else could.

The United States' record as an associated power in the great struggle against France's traditional enemy and the expectations of the great part which the United States is called to play in the reconstruction of Europe has caused the French nation to rise on the tip of expectation as the hour approaches for the arrival of the President of the sister republic, to attend the great Peace Conference. This is the attitude of the great mass of French people, and though there have been attempts on the part of the Socialists and the Confédération Générale du Travail to sectionalize the significance of the event and claim President Wilson as the champion of their own particular political views, this is a symptom which the French people understand, and to which they attach no more importance than it deserves.

Finally, on the eve of the President's arrival, Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to the Quirinal, now in Paris, has made it definitely clear that no announcement was ever made by him to the papal secretary of state regarding the alleged intention of President Wilson to visit the Vatican. Whether the visit to Italy is intended or not, nothing has been made public on the subject, and so with the air cleared of rumors, Paris is left free to give a welcome such as she knows so well how to give to the unique and distinguished guest.

## EXTRADITION OF TALAAT PASHA ASKED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that the Turkish Ambassador there has demanded, on his government's behalf, the extradition of Talaat Pasha, Enver Pasha, and other members of the former Turkish Government who, he says, have fled to Germany.

The Wolff bureau, however, states that though Enver Pasha left Constantinople he has not reached Germany. In case of the other persons, there being a question apparently of general, as well as of political, crimes, extradition is possible and will soon take place. The bureau adds, however, that Talaat Pasha's extradition is out of the question.

## CATALONIA AND THE SPANISH CRISIS

Public Feeling and Catalanian Pressure Over Autonomy May Induce Extreme Crisis — Said to Be Step Toward Separation

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—During the period when the Catalanian regional question seemed more a matter of politics and not likely to materialize, Spanish, and especially Madrid public opinion was somewhat indifferent to it, but with the Catalanians pressing their demands so strongly, and with the possibility of success, a strong public opposition is being worked up which in turn is being fought by counter-demonstrations by the Catalanians.

Public feeling and Catalanian pressure are increasing to such an extent that it is considered an extreme crisis must arise in a few days at most. An enormous crowd attended a public meeting organized by the Madrid common classes to protest against Catalonia's demands, which were represented as being separatist and not merely autonomist; and it was proposed to break off commercial relations with the region unless Catalonia abandoned its extreme demands. Nothing, however, is likely to come of such a threat, for Catalonia can do without Castile better than Castile can do without Catalonia.

The whole question is to come before the Cortes without delay, and Señor Cambó, regionalist leader, says if the government allows itself to be influenced by blind forces opposed to the unanimous desire of Catalonia, the worst may happen to the Spanish monarchy. He adds "we are confronted with the most serious period in the history of Spain; for if our demands are refused, Catalanian deputies must withdraw from Parliament, and the chief, richest and most cultured region of Spain will not have any representation in the Cortes. A most troubled period must inevitably follow. We shall be obliged to use extreme measures in our demands."

As to the government's attitude, the Premier, Count de Romanones, expressed himself as being willing to concede a large measure of autonomy to Catalonia, but whether all demands can be conceded was another matter. Señor García Prieto has intimated that he and his friends of the Democratic wing of the Liberal Party will fully support Count de Romanones in all matters of reform and other subjects on the program except Catalanian autonomy, which they consider impossible.

Spain and League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The movement for Spanish support of the League of Nations project, which has been increasing rapidly during the last months, has now reached the point when the royal decree has been signed, appointing a commission to consider the situation of Spain in regard to such a league. This commission will consist of seven civil servants and seven members of the leading academies.

Spain May Expel Prince de Ratibor

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—There are evidences of renewed German intrigue in different parts of Spain and the situation is peculiarly difficult and delicate, inasmuch as Prince de Ratibor, German Ambassador, whose tenure of office has been renewed by the new Berlin Government, some time ago carried on an absolute vendetta against the new Spanish Premier, Count de Romanones, and definite plots were discovered originating from the German Embassy. A rumor is now in circulation that the government intends to expel the Prince de Ratibor.

## FINNS PUTTING UP BARS TO BOLSHIEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following closely on the announcement that the Swedish Government was breaking off relations with the Bolshevist Government in Russia, comes the statement from the Finnish Government, just received by the State Department, that it has refused to permit Bolshevist representatives free passage over Finnish territory or to allow the transport of Bolshevist literature in Finland. Bolsheviki found participating in any such traffic will be arrested. It is said that these measures are taken in the interest of the maintenance of order.

Switzerland too is reported to be casting forth the Bolsheviki.

## UNEMPLOYMENT DONATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The government has decided to increase the unemployment donation to men and women by 5s. weekly. Men will thus receive 29s. and women 25s., while a dependent's allowance remains unaltered. The increase for boys and girls between 15 and 18 is 2s. 6d. weekly, so that boys will receive 14s. 6d. and girls 12s. 6d., respectively.

## MULTIPLEX MESSAGE SYSTEM REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has reported to Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, the results of experiments that have been made with a practical system of multiplex telephony and telegraphy, by the use of which it is now possible to increase many fold the message-carrying capacity of long telephone and telegraph wires.

"With this new system," says Mr. Vail, "four telephone conversations over one pair of wires are simultaneously carried on, in addition to the telephone conversation provided by the ordinary methods. Thus, over a single pair of wires, a total of five telephone conversations are simultaneously operated, each giving service as good as that provided by the circuit working in the ordinary way."

Heretofore the best telephone methods known to the art provided only one telephone conversation at a time over a single pair of wires. A number of years ago, we developed the "phantom circuit" arrangement, by which three telephone circuits are obtained from two pairs of wires, an important improvement of which we have made extensive use. Now, by our multiplex method, we are enabled to obtain five telephone circuits over one pair of wires, that is, 10 simultaneous telephone conversations from the two pairs of wires which formerly could be used for only three simultaneous telephone conversations.

In telegraphy also, sensational results have been attained. By combining two telegraph wires into a metallic circuit of the type used for telephone working, and by applying our new apparatus and methods to this metallic circuit, we have enormously increased the capacity of the wires for telegraph messages. As applied to high speed printer systems, we can do eight times as much as is now done, and as compared with the ordinary duplex telegraph circuit in general use we can do 10 times as much.

## UNITED STATES AND CHILE - PERU ISSUE

Statement by President Wilson  
Handed to President of Two  
South American Countries in  
Effort to Conciliate Them

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Every effort is being made by the United States to conciliate the two South American countries which have been threatening to resort to force for the settlement of their difficulties. Reports as to the results which have been achieved so far by the offer of assistance from the United States in bringing about a better understanding have varied. It is understood, however, that pressure will be brought to bear upon the two countries by other nations to prevent if possible actual hostilities.

The United States Ambassador at Santiago, Chile, and the United States Minister at Lima, Peru, have handed the Presidents of Chile and Peru, respectively, the following statement by direction of Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of the State Department:

"The President of the United States desires to inform Your Excellency that the various incidents leading up to the severance of consular relations between the republics of Chile and Peru have been viewed by the Government of the United States with the gravest apprehension. Any agitation tending to lessen the prospect for permanent peace throughout the world, particularly on the eve of the convoking of the Peace Conference in Paris, in which it is confidently expected that steps will be taken to provide for an era of lasting peace among all peoples, would be disastrous, and those persons who had caused this condition would be charged with grave responsibility before the world for their actions."

"The President of the United States feels it his duty to draw to the attention of the governments of Chile and Peru the gravity of the present situation and to point out to these governments the duty which they owe to the rest of the world and to mankind in general to take immediate steps to restrain popular agitation and to re-establish their peaceful relations. That a satisfactory and peaceful solution of the matter in dispute between the two countries may be arrived at there can be no doubt, and the Government of the United States stands ready to tender alone, or in conjunction with the other countries of this hemisphere, all possible assistance to bring about an equitable solution of the matter."

## GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR ARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—General von Tesny of the German Army has been arrested at Trèves and conveyed to Metz, charged with responsibility for the execution of 112 inhabitants of Arlon in August, 1914. Von Tesny was appointed military governor of Belgium-Luxembourg at the beginning of the war.

## DOCTORS DISAGREE ON INFLUENZA ISSUE

Public Health Officials of United  
States and Canada, Meeting in  
Chicago, Fail to Reach Definite  
Conclusions on Malady

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Lack of agreement on methods of meeting the so-called influenza epidemic and lack of knowledge of the malady itself continued to be prominently noticeable right up to the very conclusion of the four-day convention of public health officials of the United States and Canada which ended here on Thursday. The influenza has been the great overshadowing problem of this gathering of the American Public Health Association.

Arriving at a decision by a vote was generally avoided by the health officials, but in a round-table conference they did cast an informal ballot on the question of closing the schools. The question as put was this:

"In the big cities, providing there is good medical inspection, would you close the schools in an influenza epidemic?" On the showing of hands only a few went up for closing, while a great many went up, against the proposition. The health officers present were plainly against closing in such cases. Then the chairman put the question of closing the schools in big cities where the medical inspection was not considered good. He declared the vote "seemed to be about even." Finally the question of closing the rural schools was voted on. Here again the chairman announced it was "an offset also." The chairman of this round table meeting, Dr. H. W. Hill of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota State Public Health Department, expressed his own view of the situation in the following language:

"The consensus of opinion I have met with here and elsewhere is that the advisability of closing the schools for the influenza does not exist. The question-box brought out many comments and remarks on methods of handling the influenza. The gathering dismissed the question of the use of alcoholic liquors on the ground that it related to treatment instead of prevention, and so was beyond the scope of the association. The chair, however, observed, prior to the raising of this point, that the general impression was that alcohol was had at any time in influenza treatment."

Relative to the use of the face mask, a doctor from the Cook County (Chicago) Hospital declared that it seemed to him that the medical faculty had lost all control of its reason. "If this influenza organism is so small," he added, "as some claim it is, that you cannot see it with a microscope, I cannot see why it cannot go through any mask. It would be like expecting the bars in the jail windows to keep out the flies."

The physician went on to say that every one in the county hospital was masked at the beginning, not because they particularly regarded masking as good, but to "avoid the possible charge of gross ignorance." They were all masked so heavily they looked like mummies," he said, adding that 15 nurses and attendants had the influenza and then they discarded their masks and had none of it. "I think this matter of the face mask has been very much overdone," said the doctor. In the morning session a vigorous protest against the use of the face masks was made by Dr. James W. Inghes, health commissioner of Detroit, Michigan. He said they were "pure fakes" as a means of halting influenza and declared that the closing of motion picture theaters, churches, etc., had not proved to be of benefit.

## San Francisco Situation

Efforts of Health Board to Force  
Mask Wearing Again Unsuccessful

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Efforts of the San Francisco board of health to force the wearing of masks as an alleged preventive of influenza failed on Wednesday, when a conference of citizens and city officials succeeded in obtaining final action.

The Mayor, a committee of the board of supervisors, John Tait, representing the business interests generally, E. H. Roth, representing the motion picture industry, and Peter V. Ross, Christian Science committee on publication for Northern California, opposed the unanimous desire of the board of health to force mask-wearing, and Miss Katherine Felton, of the Associated Charities, and the Rev. P. L. Ryan, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic archdiocese, agreed with the board of health and favored immediate masking.

The business representative opposed making masking compulsory on the ground that the epidemic is on the decline and that it would have the effect of alarming the people. They stated that the previous masking ordinance had had that effect and had been extremely detrimental to normal conditions. Mr. Ross took the ground that the people did not really believe in the masks, that they were ineffective as a preventive measure, that the medical and health authorities are divided on the question and that they had no right to ask the supervisors to enact a doubtful theory into law.

## DUTCH DENY RECALL OF ENVOY TO CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The Dutch Foreign Office denies the report that the Dutch Minister at Peking has been recalled, but admits the existence of difficulties affecting this position, arising out of the circumstance that the German and Austrian interests in China were entrusted to the Dutch legation. The Foreign Office adds that no report is available concerning the controversy between the Siamese Government and the Dutch Minister at Bangkok.

## COALITION ISSUES LIST OF CANDIDATES

British Premier's Party Has Representatives in Almost All Constituencies — Many Labor Candidates for Election

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The final list of official Coalition candidates issued last night shows that there are four constituencies where Coalition candidates are not opposing Liberals who have not received the joint letter from Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law in support of their candidature.

The list is preceded by a foreword which gives the following six points in the Premier's election program: Trial of the Kaiser; punishment of those responsible for the atrocities; fullest indemnities from Germany; Britain for the British socially and industrially; rehabilitation of those broken in the war; a happier country for all.

The foreword also urges every woman with a vote to use it on Saturday.

The Premier has further authorized the denial of the statement recently made by Mr. Ellis Davies that the government intends to keep 2,000,000 men in the army for four years. Meanwhile the number of labor candidates is now officially given as 361, and of these 11 have been returned unopposed. The Labor Party's political agents hope for the return of some 130 labor candidates, at least.

## Premier's Address

Mr. Lloyd George Insists Upon British  
Need for Navy

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Replying to a question regarding the navy in the course of his recent Bristol address, Mr. Lloyd George said, amid laughter: "Ah! You cannot take a navy to Berlin. That is really the difference. The navy, therefore, is a defensive weapon, and not an offensive one. That is why we do not mean to give it up. We have kept these islands free from invasion for centuries, and we mean to take no risks in future."

Continuing, he appealed to his labor friends not to pool-pool the possibility of making a condition at the Peace Conference which would put an end to conscription, not merely in Great Britain, but throughout the world. Otherwise, the Premier declared, the time would inevitably come when Great Britain might have to bring herself into conflict again, because she was the chief champion of the liberties of the world, and the liberties of Europe had never been in danger but Great Britain's flag was seen in the conflict. He said that Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity. Her wealth before the war was estimated at between £15,000,000,000 and £20,000,000,000 sterling, whereas the bill was £24,000,000,000, and, if that estimate were correct, obviously Germany could not pay the whole. A strong committee recently appointed

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States. It is impossible for them to forget that the States were founded by English people, and the deepest affection and most sincere admiration for the western republic exists throughout the kingdom, in spite of the obvious efforts of certain interested parties on both sides of the Atlantic to make trouble.

Most people in England know perfectly well who these interested parties are, and, what is more, they know something of their methods. They are quite aware, however, that Mr. Daniels is not in their ranks, and they entirely refuse to credit him with the views which would have been not merely regrettable at the present time, but, in all existing circumstances, rather ungrateful. When the ordinary Englishman is told that the United States proposes to lay two keels to every English one, he merely remarks, "Excellent." When he is told that the number will be five, all he says is, "Better still." He does not see anything to be jealous about or annoyed about, but merely congratulates himself that a friendly power, whose views on government coincide with his own, and of whom he has no fear, should strenuously enter into the task of relieving him of so much of the burden of maintaining the freedom of the seas against such powers as Germany.

## GERMANS COMPLAIN OF ALLIED ACTION

**Dr. Dernburg Declares Entente Is Breaking Armistice Terms—Blames Secret Diplomacy for the Opening of the War**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—In an address to a meeting of pacifist organizations at the Berlin Opera House on Sunday, Dr. Dernburg declared that the intoxication of victory and the hope of rich booty had blinded their opponents and threatened that if the Germans did not remain capable of competition, they would also be incapable of giving compensation. If the German prisoners were to rebuild Belgium and France, they would be serving just as the children of Israel once did at house-building and brick-making.

They passionately protested, he declared, against this treaty-breaking by their opponents, and appealed to the conscience of the world.

All peoples were to blame owing to their secret diplomacy, militarism, navalism, and greed for territory. In the new community being founded, morality and fraternity must be the first fundamentals.

Retaliation was the denial of the idea of justice, and a peace of violence was irreconcilable with President Wilson's 14 points, to which the enemy also had subscribed. The meeting passed a resolution that the League of Nations must not be an instrument of economic enslavement of Germany and exploitation of future generations, but that President Wilson's conditions must be the groundwork of a peace of justice.

## DR. DELBRUECK ABANDONS HOPE IN GERMANY'S FUTURE

(Continued from page one)

down at the point of union between the standing army and the new recruits; the people in arms rebelled against the professional corps of officers. Dr. Delbrueck blames the former Kaiser not for being too autocratic but for being too weak, and pronounces his failure to uphold Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg his first sin of weakness, and his flight his second. When the Kaiser fled he remarks, all was lost, because the troops would neither fight nor obey.

After some notes on the Berlin revolution, in the course of which Dr. Delbrueck shows that the published stories about royalist officers in underground passages, and firing from public buildings were sheer fiction, he turns to the future, regarding which he is extremely pessimistic. He thinks there will be more parties than ever in the new Germany; and while he apparently believes German Austria will return to Germany, he predicts that one result of this will be the break-up of Prussia into her constituent provinces. He is inclined to believe that Germany will be forced into economic socialism, and points out that there will be more women voters than men.

All Germans must hope against hope, he observed, that for Germany this is a plowing time, and that the harvest will yet come. But why, he asks, should they not admit that this faith is still overshadowed by dark forebodings? "What," he asks, "if the age of high intellectual culture were now coming to its end? What if we are closing an epoch? As antiquity ended in the migration of peoples, what if we also are approaching times in which power will pass into the hands not of illiterate but, still worse, of the half-educated? Is Germany," he concludes, "destined to disappear from the ranks of the Great Powers, and to continue as an unpolluted kultur people? Has Bismarck's work really been destroyed forever? Has the League of Nations a future, and is the conception of a great power dying? More questions! But can one today close a political essay otherwise than with a question?"

**PERSHING SQUARE CREATED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Board of Aldermen has given the name of Pershing Square to that section of West Forty-second Street on which the Grand Central Railroad station fronts.

## LORD GREY REVIEWS BRITISH SEA POLICY

**Former Foreign Secretary Declares That League of Nations Is the Only Basis for Understanding of Freedom of Seas**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday)—Viscount Grey of Fallodon joined in the election campaign for the first time yesterday by speaking at Dewsbury in support of the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, and in so doing, made a notable pronouncement regarding the problem of freedom of the seas in connection with the other question of a league of nations.

So far as his public life was concerned, he began, he was now a man of one question, namely, the League of Nations, a subject which seemed to him to be becoming daily more important, not only for itself but because it was becoming more and more clear that the subject was most closely bound up with a question which he thought was going to be of the greatest importance in their foreign affairs, that of their relations with the United States.

He saw no reason whatever, he proceeded, why the naval policies of the United States and Great Britain should not only not come into conflict, but should be in close cooperation. This ought to be comparatively easy, provided that the people were perfectly frank on both sides, and did not let misunderstandings grow up as to what each meant. In this connection, he considered it regrettable that so much had been said about the freedom of seas without its being defined.

It was quite true that there was a considerable prejudice against the phrase in Great Britain, a prejudice largely due, he thought, to the fact that it was believed to be a German phrase. That, however, was not the case. The phrase was made in the United States and the Germans adopted it and used it for their own purposes in a sense, and with intention, to which the British people never could have agreed. Therefore it had never become very popular.

"What we have to consider," Lord Grey continued, "is what the United States means, what President Wilson means by the phrase freedom of the seas. Until he defines it, until he comes to discuss it with our government, there is no need to anticipate that there will be a difficulty about agreement. What does it mean?"

Does it mean freedom of the seas in time of peace? If so we agree. We have been more completely for freedom of the seas in time of peace," he declared, "than any other nation, and however strong our navy has been, we have never varied in recent times on that point, and have used our sea power, however great it has been, for the impartial freedom of seas; for every other nation just as much as ourselves. I think we ought to receive a little more recognition than we do receive for the fact that we have never used the British naval power in peace time to make the use of the seas more easy for ourselves, without making it at the same time more easy for others on the same terms."

"Whenever the British Navy has been in a position to exercise influence and power on the seas in time of peace, there it has exercised that influence impartially for the freedom of the seas for all nations without distinction."

Great Britain, Lord Grey pointed out, had never had any such rule as that of the United States, for instance, that foreign ships are not allowed to carry goods between the United States and the Philippines.

"It," Lord Grey proceeded, "the question is one of freedom of the seas, not in time of peace, but in time of war, then I would say this. The United States in this war has taken, as we all know—as we all most gratefully recognize—a part in the last two years of the war without which we could not have had the success the Allies have now won. We cannot emphasize that too much or express too much appreciation of it. Since the United States entered the war, it has not only acquiesced in, but, as I believe, has most strongly cooperated in the carrying out of the blockade of Germany. In the early stages of the war, it was not so. Our blockade could not have been nearly so complete, because the United States raised many questions about it. But in the later years of the war, the blockade was made complete with the cooperation of the United States, and without that blockade, success in the war could not have been won. Indeed, without that blockade, Germany might have won the war. Now supposing you had this situation over again. Supposing you had again to fight a war like this against a Germany which had behaved in the same way, 'I think it really an insult to intimate that the United States would in future advocate any course in a war such as is inconsistent with the line they have taken in this war, and that is one of complete blockade of the offending nations. If that be so, do we not come to this, that probably what is in President Wilson's mind is that the freedom of the seas should be secured to any nation which observes the covenant of the League of Nations, and should be denied to any nation which breaks that covenant? If that be so, then the League of Nations is a solution of the whole question."

"The freedom of the seas is bound up with the question of the League of Nations and cannot be discussed apart from it. On those grounds, I believe there may be complete agreement between the two countries only if a League of Nations be formed. But if, when it is formed, it fails to perform its obligations, then, of course the people's hands must be free. 'But what I want to see,' Lord Grey declared, 'is a League of Nations formed, not to make rules of war, but to prevent all war; formed to insist that when disputes arise between two countries, those disputes should be settled by some means other than by war. If one nation is willing to settle these disputes other than by war, as it would be bound to do by covenant with a League of Nations, and the other refuses, then the whole league sides with the nation willing to settle against the one which is not. 'I do not see why this country should not accept the formula that if a League of Nations is formed, there is complete freedom of the seas so long as the covenants of the league are observed, but if the covenant of the league is broken, then there is no freedom of the seas, and every means is used against the power which has broken the covenant.'"

**CANADIAN WAR STAMPS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. OTTAWA, Ontario—According to Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, the Canadian Government hopes to raise at least \$50,000,000 during 1919 from the sale of War Savings Stamps, which works out at \$6 per capita. The Minister added that under the method of Canada's war financing, the proceeds of the stamps would be expended in Canada.

form its obligations, then, of course the people's hands must be free. "But what I want to see," Lord Grey declared, "is a League of Nations formed, not to make rules of war, but to prevent all war; formed to insist that when disputes arise between two countries, those disputes should be settled by some means other than by war. If one nation is willing to settle these disputes other than by war, as it would be bound to do by covenant with a League of Nations, and the other refuses, then the whole league sides with the nation willing to settle against the one which is not. "I do not see why this country should not accept the formula that if a League of Nations is formed, there is complete freedom of the seas so long as the covenants of the league are observed, but if the covenant of the league is broken, then there is no freedom of the seas, and every means is used against the power which has broken the covenant."

## STATE CONTROL OF BRITISH RAILWAYS

**Mr. Winston Churchill Says That Nationalization of Rail Transportation Is Necessity of Land and Industrial Development**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. DUNDEE, Scotland (Wednesday)—Mr. Winston Churchill dealt with the nationalization of railways as a necessity of land and industrial development, in addressing the Dundee Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The British people were, he pointed out, burdened with an enormous debt, six-sevenths of which they owed to themselves and which had been incurred not for their own benefit, because they had very nearly paid their own way, but for their allies, and to give Russia some chance of striking a blow. They would face their unaccustomed burden with the courage, resolution and manliness of the British nation, keeping their word in every respect, and would carry through and be all the stronger for the efforts required, but they had to do something on a bigger scale than ever.

The three great factors were land, communications and power, and the three corollaries food, housing and manufacture; and they could not organize the great problems of land settlement, industries and extension of production unless the State had control of all the means of transportation. He was unable, however, to imagine any step so important as taking over the railways as a state concern being carried through except on the basis of honest and fair treatment of those to whose thrift and investment they owed their marvelous railway organization.

Next to railways came power. If the capitalist system was to survive as the mainspring of every form of civilization, it was essential there should be just laws resulting in the acquisition of wealth, that monopolies should be controlled in the general interest, that taxes be levied in proportion, as far as possible, to the ability to pay, that there should be effective distribution between earned and unearned income, and, most important of all, that the great mass of the toilers throughout the country should be assured a decent minimum standard of life and labor.

Asked whether a commission of inquiry would be established before the railways were nationalized, Mr. Churchill said he could not say, but he thought it highly improbable that action on that vital matter could be delayed until a royal commission had wandered about. A great mass of information was already available.

## DUTCH DENIAL OF GERMAN INFLUENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The Dutch Foreign Office has issued a communication regarding statements recently made in Le Temps in the course of which it declares that the measures taken regarding the shipping on the Schelde at the beginning of the war were connected with similar measures regarding other Dutch waterways.

The statement adds that it is quite untrue to maintain that Germany exercised any pressure in the matter. The German Government's announcement of its intention to respect Dutch neutrality was made quite spontaneously and unconditionally on Aug. 2, 1914, to the Dutch Minister at Berlin and confirmed the following day by the German Minister at The Hague to the London Minister for Foreign Affairs.

**Dutch Policy Attacked**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In the Dutch second chamber the former Finance Minister, Mr. Treub, pronounced the permission of the passage of German troops through Dutch territory imprudent, and expressed the view that the former Kaiser should have been permitted into Holland only provisionally, the government reserving the right to make further arrangements after investigating the question as to the capacity in which he came. He warned the government and press against incurring the allied powers' mistrust.

## BERLIN WILL GREET RETURNING TROOPS

**Street Decorations Ready for Solemn Entry of Big Formation Through Brandenburger Tor—Allied Warships at Libau**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty issues by wireless press the following Berlin report:

In a conflict in Berlin on Friday, 11 were killed and 35 wounded. On Saturday, negotiations were opened for an agreement between the government and the executive of the Workers' and Soldiers' councils of Greater Berlin. All pending questions were discussed and a decision was reached regarding cooperation in the service of the revolution. An agreement was reached regarding the government's exclusive right, and the absolute renunciation of all alteration of the provisional government by violence.

The solemn entry of the first big formation of troops into Berlin takes place on Dec. 10 through the Brandenburger Tor. The troops have been stationed at Potsdam and Spandau for the last few days and the chief of them are the guard cavalry and schützens divisions, to which cavalry regiments from the various Prussian provinces also belong. A specially formed battalion, composed of all German races will also participate. At the Brandenburger Tor, the officials of the empire and town will greet the troops. The message adds that the street decorations are almost complete and the great opening in the central gate of the colonnade of the Brandenburger Tor bears the inscription, "Peace and Liberty."

English torpedo boats have reached Libau. Of the English warships which left Libau on Dec. 7, the small cruisers Coventry and Centaur entered Neufahrwasser harbor near Danzig on Dec. 8.

## Allied Ultimatum Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that the Entente intends sending the German Government a note demanding the dissolution of all the existing soldiers' councils. The note will have the character of an ultimatum, because the Entente refuses to send foodstuffs to Germany until these demands are fulfilled and reserves the right to march into the country. A Cologne message also states that the Entente intends to send troops to Berlin for police duty.

A former Berlin message states that the entry of the guard regiments into the capital is regarded as an important political event, because it means strong support for the government. At the town hall in the Berlin suburb of Steglitz, representatives of the troops took an oath promising absolute loyalty to the German people and republic.

Independent Socialists exhorted the guard to disarm, but the men absolutely refused. The message adds that the Spartacus group is seriously alarmed.

Meanwhile the Berliner Tageblatt states that Herr Wels, commander of the Berlin garrison, has announced that the organization of a force of 10,000 republican troops to maintain order in the capital is now complete.

## Bavarian Elections Ordered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Munich message states that the Bavarian Government has issued a proclamation announcing that elections for the new Diet will be held on Thursday and all men and women over 21 will be eligible to vote.

## Reports of Longer Truce

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung learns negotiations for prolongation of the armistice will begin at Trèves on Dec. 12. All Rhine shipping, it adds, is now controlled by the interallied commission.

Meanwhile the Koelnische Zeitung reports that the Krupp directors have requested every workman to send in serviceable proposals for the manufacture of peace material in bulk.

## Thyssen Directors Released

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message reports that the heads of the Thyssen and Stinnes firms and others arrested on a charge of plotting a counter-revolution, have been released, as the suspicion attaching to them was not confirmed.

## Newspaper Offices Stormed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—At Munich the Bolshevik extremists have stormed the offices of various papers and prevented two

from appearing, but after prolonged discussion, in which Kurt Eisner joined, the Neuste Nachrichten was allowed to appear.

## Soviet Troops Disarmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Cologne message reports an encounter between a Soviet and an Uhlan regiment at Chemnitz. The Soviet ordered the infantry regiment to move against the Uhlands, when the latter refused to disarm, but the infantry would not move, and were eventually disarmed by the Uhlands, who marched through the town with numerous prisoners.

## German Republics Are Formed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message reports the formation in Hungary of two independent German republics, one in the districts of Odenburg, Wieselburg, Eisenburg, and Pressburg, and the other in the Zips district in Northern Hungary.

## Germans' Demand for Help

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Thursday)—Le Matin states that at the Trèves conference, the Germans made a request that the troops of occupation should be strengthened at certain points for the assistance of the German authorities. Le Matin adds that the Allies will only do what is strictly necessary.

## Arrogance Remains

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Westminster Gazette says: "In Britain we read with amazement the terms of the welcome offered to the officers and men of the Prussian Guard who have entered Berlin. They are received, if not as victors, as unbeaten men. Herr Ebert tells them: 'No enemy has overcome you. You have protected the homeland from enemy invasion.'"

"This kind of talk may be necessary on the lips of a government which is actually appealing for the backing of the soldiers, but it strikes a note that the world knows to be false. The Prussian Guard has been beaten not once, but many times in fair fighting, and even Berlin could not but be aware how different would have been its reception had it come to the capital as the first detachment of a victorious army."

"Even from a German point of view it is unfortunate that the German leaders should be proclaiming that Germany is not beaten in war. A public display of an arrogant spirit will not be helpful to Germany in peace negotiations."

## ENEMY LOSSES OF SUBSEA BOATS

**Admiral Badger Gives Figures—United States Now Well Prepared to Build Powerful Fleet**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One hundred and fifty German and seven Austrian submarines were sunk in the war prior to August, Admiral Badger told the House Naval Committee on Thursday, quoting reports from Admiral Sims. He said the Germans had built 331 submarines and that the Austrian underwater fleet comprised only 35 craft, 10 of which were obsolete.

On Aug. 1 last, the Germans had 119 submarines operating in the Atlantic and 28 in the Mediterranean, while at the same time Austria had 18 in the Mediterranean.

Had the United States been fighting alone in the present war, the Admiral said, its lack of ships would have been serious and perhaps fatal, because it had been learned that the navy must be strong enough not only to protect from invasion, but also to drive the enemy's navy from the seas. He told the committee that the country never had been and probably never would be again, as well prepared to build a powerful fleet as at present. Hundreds of thousands of men had become skilled in shipyards which had been building vessels for the merchant marine.

## POLICE TO WATCH RED-FLAG PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, New York—Distribution of black-bordered circulars calling upon workers to convene in Central Park on Friday afternoon, wearing black crepe on their arms, ostensibly in protest against the city's anti-red flag order, has caused the police to make special preparations to handle any situation that may arise in the park at that time. The circulars say: "Liberty is dead. Thousands in jail for their ideals. The whistles will blow for the workers Friday the 13th. Meet me in Central Park."

## LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, announces

## A Free Lecture on Christian Science

By FRANK BELL, C.S., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church  
IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE  
Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston

Friday Evening, December 13, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

## FORMER KAISER'S STATUS IS UPHELD

**Dutch Premier Claims That Since Throne Was Renounced by William II Holland Is Bound to Grant Right of Sanctuary**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—In the Second Chamber of the States General on Monday, the Premier said that the Dutch Government would have preferred that the former Kaiser should not have chosen the Netherlands as a place of refuge. As, however, he renounced the throne in November, he came in the capacity of a private individual without the government being warned, either directly or indirectly, of his intended arrival. After his renunciation of the throne there could be no question of his internment, nor could his return to Germany be demanded in view of the immemorial tradition of right of sanctuary.

The government, he added, could adopt no other line of conduct but that of granting the right of sanctuary, and accepting the fait accompli, and it must repudiate every effort to see in this proofs of an unequal attitude on Holland's part. So far, the Premier added, no power had intimated any objection regarding the former Kaiser's stay, and any eventual demand for his extradition would have to pass the test of law and treaty. The government would not allow the former Kaiser to exercise any influence in another country.

## Dutch Colony's Petition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Dutch colony has sent a petition to the Chamber of Deputies at The Hague demanding that the right of sanctuary, always accorded by Holland to genuine political and religious refugees, be no longer accorded to former Emperor William, the individual responsible for the frightful war just ended, and pointing to the danger of a rupture of friendly relations between France and Holland.

## Question of Extradition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday)—In a speech yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil said that technically and strictly it was true the former Kaiser's extradition could not be demanded, but his surrender could be. Subsequently he said he would be ashamed if the Czechs were not assisted in their danger, after they had fought the Bolsheviks with great gallantry and bravery.

## DISCHARGE OF MEN ASKED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Notification has been sent by the Boston Elevated Railway Company to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that it desires to obtain the release of its 1673 employees now in the military and naval service, as soon as possible. The statement is made that the company is seriously in need of the men.



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## SPANISH LABOR UNION IN CONGRESS

Results Show Spanish Labor Organizations Not Strong Enough or Equipped for Leading Great National Strike Movements

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 9 and 12.

III

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There were some remarkable disclosures as the debate on the revolutionary strike of last year was continued during the congress of the Union General de Trabajadores, and in many respects they served to present that famous affair of August, 1917, in a new light and to reveal more secret history of the organization of the movement, little of it indeed doing credit to the organizers. In this protracted discussion there were violent recriminations and a very frequent use of the words "treason" and "traitor." What seemed clear was that there had been considerable confusion at the time between the political and social objects embraced by the various parties to the strike. Señor Cordón, the former secretary of the Federación Ferroviaria and the man who is alleged to have held the Madrid, Zaragoza and Alicante Railway employees back from the movement at a critical moment and thereby prejudiced the whole enterprise, in the course of his statements, was hotly rebuffed by Señor Largo Caballero, for a long time the disturbing element of the assembly.

Señor Caballero, one of the Socialist deputies who was imprisoned at Cartagena for his association with the movement and was elected to the Chamber while so incarcerated, once more returned to the attack on Cordón, and referred to a letter that the latter admitted having written to the Premier during the strike declaring that the employees of the M. Z. and A. had nothing whatever to do with the strike and could not be held responsible for any of the acts of violence that were committed. This letter, said Señor Caballero, was written to the Premier at the time that the government were shooting the workpeople in the streets, and it was a shameful thing. He repeated his argument that when the northern railway workers went on strike there was no option but to assist them, and it was the duty of all classes of workers to assist the scheme, the university professor, who was also one of the Cartagena prisoners, and is now deputy as well as professor, followed with accusations against Señor Cordón, declaring that the latter had once stated in the presence of himself and Señor Sabarot that he had complete influence over the employees of the M. Z. and A. at the time of the strike and they would take his advice.

At this stage of the proceedings there arose a new phase, more interesting in some respects, and certainly more violent. It was begun by one of the delegates, Señor Perazagua de Bilbao, a man of considerable independent of mind, who came out with some very cold truths about the thin cooperation of various parties in the strike proceedings. He said that the strike had for its object a change in the governmental system, and the workers of Vizcaya received orders from the committee to rush into the streets when the first companies of soldiers made their appearance and shout "Viva la República!" and "Viva el Ejército!" ("Ejército" is the Spanish for "army.") Señor Perazagua, who was at home in his house when that was going on, to which the Bilbao delegate answered that that was so as he had neither carriage nor an automobile to enable him to escape from Bilbao. This was evidently a reference to the proceedings of other persons associated with the strike.

Señor Perazagua then went on to say that the committee of the strike had declared that the whole of Spain was on the side of the movement which had been shown to be untrue. It was said that it was going to change the constitutional system, that it was going to be a republican movement, yet no Republican had been compromised by it. What Republicans went to prison? Was it implied that Socialists were going to make themselves masters of the situation in order to hand over their power to the Republicans afterwards? And a movement by the working classes ought to be a social movement and not a Republican, since it had always been said that a monarchy with social tendencies was a good thing for the worker. He thought that the Union General had been compromised by other elements in a movement that was doomed to failure, and the results were there for all to see, 24 of their members being even then in the prison of Bilbao and almost forgotten.

Largo Caballero made another long reply and then others rose to make further indictments against some of the persons associated with the strike movement. Of them, Teodomiro Fernandez, roused the assembly to a great state of excitement by his declarations, shouting in a high voice that the strike had put them in the presence of something which could only be described as treason, and he repeated that word three times, greatly, as it seemed, to the satisfaction of his hearers. Señor Cordón, he said, enjoyed his liberty when other leaders of the workers' movement were sent to prison or otherwise persecuted. In Puerto de Hierro Señor Cordón had been seen in the company of a man, Julio Amada by name, who had a very bad reputation in regard to railwaymen's movements. Then, in a manner highly dramatic, the speaker exclaimed, "I accuse Señor Cordón of treason. If the railwaymen belonging to the other syndicates had joined

in the strike the result of that strike would have been favorable to us. The proof is that Señor Dato, the Premier, sent an agent to me who offered me a large sum of money to impede the strike, and when he offered it to me he offered it to others!" Señor Cordón, at this stage was making vain efforts to be heard, and it could only just be gathered from his interjections that he insisted that at no time had he advised against the strike.

The discussion was protracted through subsequent sessions, and it was quite clear that various delegates were being led to say more than they intended and to make disclosures as to which they might afterward experience some regret. After Señor Barrio had made a statement concerning the preparations that were made for the strike, Señor Llaneza launched a violent attack on the strike committee, which he reproached for not having acquired the guns and ammunition necessary to make success probable. He censured sections of the railwaymen for their treason, as he insisted it was, for in the first place they had circulated propaganda that was openly revolutionary, yet at the critical time they gave contrary orders. When the time for the strike came there were few people concerned who knew exactly what its character was to be. The effort that was made to keep the strike in the Asturias quiet was incredible. Still worse was the case of the places where they knew absolutely nothing about the intended strike, such as Oviedo, where the counterstrike "cosas verdes," the receipt of which was to be the signal to begin the strike, was never received. Largo Caballero, again answering the criticisms, said that it was easy to moralize on their deficiencies after the failure, but not so easy to anticipate them. They had made every effort, he said, to provide the strikers with guns and ammunition, and the counterstrike had been sent to Oviedo in the same way that it had been sent to other places.

In this way the debate with all its exchanges was protracted through several more sessions and only occasionally was any attention given to other affairs. But after a while there were fewer accusations and the more moderate speakers brought reasoned arguments to bear on the question. There was Señor Cabello, who gave the strike committee full credit for its self-denial, loyalty and enthusiasm, but insisted that never again should the Union General engage itself in any enterprise of that character. But he blamed the committee for its hesitation and vacillation. Also Señor Llamas said that while the Union General should play a political part in the national life and should even operate in a revolutionary way when it was considered necessary, they ought not to allow themselves to be obsessed with the idea of a change of régime for that was not the only big question in Spain. To this Señor Caballero answered that if it was the case that the Union General ought to take part in political affairs, the circumstances of the time demanded that the monarchy should be attacked.

Toward the close of the sittings of the congress the Federación Grafica offered a report on the strike which embraced 11 points, but nothing was produced and the time came when Señor García Cortés had to appeal to 12 or 14 delegates still wanting to speak on the subject to renounce their privileges, as the provincial delegates had to go home and the delegates of Madrid had other business to which they must be turning their attention. At the last a resolution approving the efforts made by the strike committee was passed.

An undue part of the time of this long congress was devoted to this debate, and it was somewhat disorderly and disconnected, but it had to come, and it has cleared the air. It has shown that the labor organizations of Spain are by no means strong enough or sufficiently well-equipped for ambitious movements of the nature of that begun in August of last year. It also perhaps gave them some new ideas as to how to handle their chief opponents. To the outsider it conveyed the impression that in organizations of this kind, as in so many other matters, Spain is far behind other countries. But there is no doubt that the working classes are fast improving their situation, and they are doing that as the result of a more intelligent study of simple economics and of looking out on Europe through their labor telescope.

At the end Señor Pablo Iglesias was elected president, Señor Julian Besteiro vice-president, Señor Vicente Barrio secretary and treasurer, Señor Daniel Angulo assistant secretary, and Señores Andres Sabarot and Ramon Lamonedá were added to these to constitute the National Executive Committee.

### AGRICULTURE IN INVADED ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The last meetings have taken the place of the commission for the study of agriculture in the invaded provinces constituted a year ago from the representatives of the provincial administrations and various agrarian organizations belonging to Udine, Belluno, Treviso, Venice, and Vicenza and presided over by Signor Raineri. They have considered the subject in all its branches including those of agricultural machinery, of different kinds, labor, roads, plants, and fruit trees, irrigation, and so on, and the result of their deliberations has been forwarded to the government, the commission for post war reconstruction, and the high commissioner for the refugees.

### CROWN AGENTS APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Major Sir Maurice Cameron, K.C.M.G. (Second Crown Agent), to be Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Reginald Anstruth, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has retired. He has also appointed Sir William Mercer, K.C.M.G. (Third Crown Agent), to succeed Sir Maurice Cameron as Second Crown Agent.

## EVENTS AT VERDUN AS WAR CEASED

The letter presented herewith is from a member of the One Hundred and First United States Engineers with the American expeditionary force in France. It was written to a friend in Boston, Massachusetts, and is interestingly descriptive of the immediately preceding and following the declaration of the armistice. Particularly interesting is his account of an informal service held by a group of soldiers from the allied armies in the ruins of the cathedral at Verdun immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

GRENOBLE, France (Nov. 18, 1918).—Circumstances have not been altogether favorable for correspondence for some time now. Perhaps you can well understand what I mean by unfavorable circumstances when I tell you that on last Wednesday I saw my first civilian in 75 days. That period was spent on two different fronts without ever moving out of the range of enemy artillery fire.

In the course of this letter I shall explain my presence here, but before doing that I wish to relate some of the events of the past few weeks. By way of preface I might say that it is difficult even for a soldier to appreciate the tremendous task involved in supplying troops at the front with the munitions of war. Sometimes we have felt that we have endured unnecessary hardships and yet the essentials of transport have meant that essentials must come first and be given the right of way.

You know, perhaps, that three American papers are published in France, but on one front for four weeks I did not see more than five daily editions. Consequently we knew very little about the progress of the war, except on our own sector. To be sure, there were sufficient rumors, but their trustworthiness may be indicated by one illustration. For four days one rumor persisted that American troops were within three kilometers of Metz. That was a very cheering piece of news, but one of the boys returning from the hospital exploded the myth by producing a paper which showed that the Americans were 30, not three, kilometers from that city.

On the last front the daily papers were pretty regular. Aeroplanes used to drop bundles of them over our positions and the fall of a bundle of papers was the signal for a spirited scramble. The Y. M. C. A. societies were also wise to do better work, and in addition the ambulance drivers brought up some reading matter, too.

There have been many times at the front when reading matter was something greatly desired. There may be some people so uninformed as to believe that a soldier at the front spends all his time going over the top, defending his line against a counter-attack, cutting or putting up wire, digging trenches, repairing roads or something like that. But as a general rule that is not so. There are many idle moments and even hours that have been nothing short of the dull monotony. It is for this reason that deep in their hearts the boys feel grateful for what has been done in their behalf.

Our last front was the hardest of all. For the last three weeks we were sleeping in our shelter tents. It was impossible to light any fires because the ground was so full of unexploded shells. No lights could be kept after dark because of the imminent possibility of drawing enemy artillery fire. As it was the Germans had all too good a range on positions on both sides of us.

We usually finished eating mess in the dark, and there was only one thing to do then, go to bed, and go to bed we did, about 6 o'clock, and remained there until 7 the next morning. If anyone thinks that 13 hours lying in a "pup" tent on the ground in October and November, with more or less rain, with no fire to dry by or keep warm, is a pleasure, they need only try the experiment once to be convinced of their error. And yet the boys withstood such conditions in a wonderful manner. They had been in France a year and for months they had been living out of doors, performing hard work with no dissipation, I do not believe that we were in better physical condition, although we were tired and pretty well worn down.

For some days we were watching the progress of Germany's efforts for an armistice. During that time I think that it has been well said that the soldiers were doing more for peace than the diplomats. Certainly there was no slighting of the pressure on the German lines in our sectors.

### PARCEL POST TO MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Parcels will again be accepted by the post office for transmission to Mexico. The rates of postage applicable will be 2s. 3d. for every parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 2s. 10d. for every parcel over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs., and 3s. 3d. for every parcel over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs. in weight.

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the division had been in France for more than a year without receiving a furlough, although furloughs are supposed to be granted once every four months. Of course the chance to get out of the mud at the front was welcome.

That night we stayed at regimental headquarters and the following day the much-needed baths and new clothes were forthcoming. I assure you that myself and companions from the division are enjoying ourselves in this beautiful city. We leave for our regiments on Friday.

I have thought, perhaps, that you might be interested in my position at the hour the armistice became effective. Some minutes before 11 o'clock I stopped in the street in front of the Cathedral of Verdun. By that time there was quite a crowd in the streets, all intently watching the minute hand creep toward the hour of 11. In the crowd there were American boys from buck privates to a colonel, British Tommies, poilus, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, but no civilians nor women.

Just as soon as the minute hand of the clock touched the momentous hour, the great bell in the belfry pealed forth and the chimes began to play. Strange it is indeed that as much as the Germans have shelled Verdun and registered direct hits upon the cathedral itself not a fragment of a shell ever touched the bell or chimes. The peal of the bell was the signal for the opening of the door, and in the crowd I saw the Y. M. C. A. officers and enlisted men. Once inside the bell ringer lost his job, for every blessed man made a dash for the bell rope, with just one thought—to give that rope one pull. Rank and nationality were forgotten in that moment, and for every hand that was taken off the rope a dozen more were ready to grab it.

As soon as each had his turn, the men instinctively started for the rear of the cathedral. We passed over the ruins of walls and roof that had been blown to the floor by bursting shells. In the rear there was a clear space, and here we formed in a semi-circle, with a "Y" man occupying a stone in the center, and here ensued a scene that words are not mine to describe.

The service—and it was a service long to be remembered—opened with the singing of "Old Hundred." There in the ruins the men dropped upon their knees, and with bowed heads they repeated the Lord's Prayer, and remained while one of the "Y" men offered a prayer. Arising, we sang another song, and right here I might say that I never appreciated before the advantage of having "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save the King" set to the same music until the Tommies began to sing one song and the Yanks the other to the same tune, and it worked well, too.

Into the semi-circle we called seven poilus to sing "The Marseillaise" and sing they did with such spirit that the British and Americans could not refrain from joining in the chorus. Those poilus were veterans. Four were wearing the fourragere, or shoulder cord, of the Croix de Guerre and each had one or more medals and citations. Then followed three cheers for France, three for England, three for America and three for the three great Allies.

As I glanced about that group I saw men who had shared in the glorious defense of Verdun and the Marne; Tommies who had valiantly upheld the glory of Great Britain in the weary struggle of Flanders; and last, still covered with the mud of the front line, American boys who were mighty proud to have had the privilege of doing their "bit" in achieving the armistice of that hour. Of the hardships and horrors of war there were no doubt men present who had seen their manifold forms and endured them without emotion, but in this hour when the last gun had been fired, tears were streaming down the many cheeks of those fellows, tears of gratitude that right, in so far as they knew it, had been proclaimed victor over might in the most terrible war in the history of the world.

Outside in the streets of Verdun, the British, French and Americans were parading arm in arm with the Tricolor, Union Jack and Stars and Stripes at the head of the procession. Two American bands were pressed into service and later merged into one for an hour's jubilation. The celebration continued throughout the afternoon and evening. Late that afternoon I had the privilege of seeing the flags of as many allied nations as could be found in the city nailed to the same staff and mounted on the citadel.

## AN EXCURSION IN PHONETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

You may be able to tell something about a man from the company he keeps—at least the old saw says so, and saws are often very sharp—but that is nothing to what you can do with him from the accent that inhabits his speech. You can tell what part of the world or country—sometimes even what town—he comes from; you can almost tell who his parents were and what kind of a shop they kept. The ubiquitous Higgins in Shaw's "Pygmalion" went a long way further than that, even, and could tell within a few streets and courts the actual purloin of Covent Garden where his clients had uttered their first soliloquies.

Accents might possibly be called variations played on the melody of language, and like most musical elaborations, they range all the way from frenzied eulogy of the original to the most scandalous detraction of its character and relations.

If you look up the word "accents" in anything as portentous as an encyclopedia you will find yourself in trouble at once, for to the pedant an accent is altogether different from the thing we scoff at when we want to impress people that we speak the pure and unadulterated language of the country. An accent to them is something to do with rhythm and inflection, with a dash of cadence and all the lovely things the unregenerate call accents. Cockney, Cornish, Somerset and Yorkshire are classed as dialects, or at any rate, what is left of them.

However, there is always one infallible defense against aggressive learning, and that is to ignore it so we can stick to our accents, and if the encyclopedias don't like it, they can object, which they certainly won't do, because there are too many joints in their own armor to risk an argument.

But if there is a weak connection between accents and dialects, there is a perfect no man's land between dialects and language. You may talk glibly enough about a Scotch accent without realizing that you wouldn't dare to say the same thing about Gaelic. You would probably be asked if you "had the Gaelic"—that is the whole thing, the Gaelic language—and if you hadn't it would probably be the case, you would hear that you weren't a proper person to discuss the matter or take its name in vain, and you would feel properly squashed. It is the same with Irish; there is the Irish accent all right, but there is, or was, and certainly will be again, if the Sinn Féiners can manage it, the Erse language, the ancient glory of chaotic Kernes.

Isn't so well known, perhaps, but there is a Cornish accent, too, a sing-song affair, quite different to anything "up the country" or "in England," as their native exclusiveness puts it! There was once a Cornish language too, but mercifully it has had no John Dillons to revive it for "independence and be hanged to you," and old Dolly Pentreath of Mousehole has been allowed to retain her honor of being its last exponent without a rival or revival.

Welsh cannot be discussed on account of the paper shortage, coupled with the restricted range of modern school spelling. It is enough for the plain man to read the simple word, Eisteddfod, and to learn in a dim and groping way that it is, so to speak, a Marioribanks and pronounced Chomoldey—every one will understand and sympathize.

Not all the variations on the English language, however, are in the islands, by any means, although even there they would run a close race with the religions; several of the most interesting are overseas, and we can be forgiven for referring to them in days when they may one and all be heard on a hundred-yard walk down the Strand.

There is not the slightest unkindness meant in talking of the Australian accent as Cockney overseas, but there is quite a possibility that the Martian person on a visit would write in his diary, "Australia, evidently settled and colonized exclusively by Londoners."

As for Canada—that is English-speaking Canada, the French Canadian language is a tragedy in itself—the average Canadian telephone directory is so full of Mac and O's and Fitz's of various shades and sizes that

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there is never any doubt where their accent comes from and most of their "chickens" and "hens" could be traced back to a direct coalition of the Macs with the O's without any English buffer state between.

American is very complicated; it would require an encyclopedia pedant of its own to do it justice. It was very simple once upon a time, just Stuart English mostly, but what with the aforesaid Macs and O's stirred up in a compost of a hundred Latin and Slav efforts at the same time and ground in the mill of simplified spelling there seems only one bourn for its descent and that is Esperanto.

And to use an Americanism "right away" to show there is no ill feeling, none of these English, Australian, Canadian or American accents "have anything on" the West Indian. Barbadoes is a wonderful place to study accents in and they are as strong and steady as its climate.

The story of the Scotchman from Peebles just emigrated to Canada and meeting a coal black negro in Montreal on the street corner will always bear retelling.

"Hoot mon," says Sandy, "can ye tell me whaur I'll find the kirk?"

The Negro happened to have been born in Scotland himself and had a byrr as bad as that of the Peebles man.

"Gang richt up to yon hoose," he said, "tak the richt turnin' and loch ye're there!"

The white Scot looked dazed.

"Ablins, ye're frae Scotland yerseel," he said.

"Richt ye are," said the black Scot, "Aberdeen's ma hame."

"Hoo lang ha'e ye been ower here?" "Aboot twa year."

"Heaven save us and keep us," replied the white Scot all of a tremble, "Whaur can I get the next boat for Glesgae?"

The situation can be duplicated almost any time in Barbadoes. Black and white, a North Ireland burr can be heard in the land, and Nelson pea green and outwardly passive chuckles to himself on his Bridgetown peddle.

And so on. Accents are perfectly delightful things; they tell us so many secrets, they give us so much variety and they are the one valuable which no one acknowledges the possession of.

Think how dull it would be if you couldn't tell the Bostonian by his crispness or the Southerner by his drawl, any more than you could separate the Irishman from the Scotchman, and the Midlander had as long a's as the Londoner. Think if Somerset had no z's in it or the "Northern Farmer" never called a spade a "spade." Why, it would be as bad as if the coster flower girl should say, "Yes, Madam, of course I call a spade a spade," instead of her immortal, "Yuse, Lidy, 'course I calls a spide a spide, wot else?"

### NAVAL PICTURES FOR THE NATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir John Lavery, A. R. A., has presented to the Imperial War Museum between 40 and 50 of his paintings of naval war operations, and they have been accepted by Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works. Sir John, in 1914 was given facilities by the Admiralty to paint naval pictures, and the original idea was that the authorities should have the option of purchasing any of them for exhibition in the museum. Instead, however, of accepting payment, Sir John has generously given his four years' output to the nation. The paintings are actual war records and depict many phases of the navy's work. The foundation for one of them was made by Sir John from the gondola of a British alrship and the painting measures six or seven feet square. The pictures will be on view at the Sea Power Exhibition to be held at the Grosvenor Galleries early in December.



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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 504)

Interned Aliens a Menace  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Has it been impressed upon you that the interned aliens and disloyal citizens must eventually be discharged from our internment camps? Have you wondered, as I have, where they will go?

It would be a foul injustice to American citizens who have proved loyal. If these offenders should be released to wander on American soil, they have forfeited all right to live in this land. We already know that they will stop at nothing in furthering their own ends.

Let us now begin a campaign for their expulsion from America. Not one should be left here to spread evil influences. Aliens should be sent back to the soil where they originated. Disloyal citizens, to any port they may designate so long as it is not Entente soil, and a return to America, or any of its dependencies, should be made impossible.

The future requires careful, stringent measures for our safety from such doctrines as these degenerates advocate. If they could Germanize America they would, but when they find they cannot, they will endeavor to plant and foster the Bolshevik doctrines here. If they cannot prey on us, they will seek to destroy us.

We need drastic laws to rid us of all anarchistic and robber propagandists. Let us begin with the internment camps. They must be eliminated as a threat first.

(Signed) E. E. HARRIMAN.  
Los Angeles, California, Nov. 25, 1915.

### EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

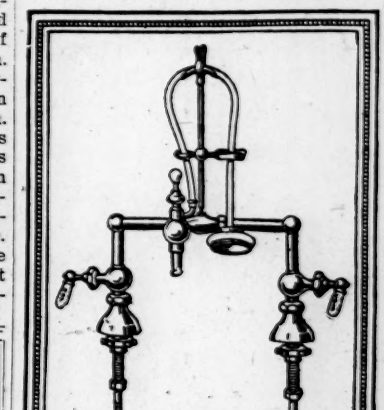
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—In order that the provincial system of education may be studied from every angle, the Ontario Educational Association and the Union Survey Committee on Education Reconstruction are cooperating and are asking many other organizations to join with them. These include trade and labor, scientific, agricultural, artistic, educational, social and all interests represented by clubs, societies or associations so that no phase of education will be overlooked.

### RULING AFFECTS ALIEN ENEMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—No alien enemy may now be engaged, or continue to be engaged, as master, mate, or engineer, on home-trading vessels, or act as harbor master, or in any other official position in the employment of a harbor board, in the Dominion of New Zealand. Regulations to this effect were gazetted recently, and came into effect on Oct. 1. The Minister for Marine has power, however, to issue a special license.



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## NEED FOR UNITY IN THE LIBERAL PARTY

Mr. Asquith Declares That War Has Been Fought for Old Liberal Ideals — Favors Immediate End of Conscription

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
NOTTINGHAM, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Asquith visited Nottingham yesterday and in a speech at a luncheon at the Reform Club entered a plea for Liberal unity. When, he said, people were agitated about saying that the war had abolished old Liberal marks and changed the nature of things, he thought he might say that the experiences of the war had rather reinforced them in their old convictions, for surely they had been fighting for things which had always been the living breath of the Liberal creed. I purposely will not go for a moment, he continued, into any of those unhappy, though, I trust, transient, divisions that may be taking place between members of our own party. For my part, ever since I have had the privilege of being the party's leader, I have done my best to maintain its unity, and I should like anybody to point to any act of mine under any provocation which has for a moment impaired or intended to impair that unity. I am an old party man—I am not ashamed of it, but I set far too high a value upon the maintenance of a united efficient Liberal Party, as the chief instrument of political and social progress in this country, to countenance for a moment in any quarter, or for any reasons, wanton, gratuitous, unnecessary causes of dissension and division.

Putting those matters aside, I wish once more to repeat to you with all the emphasis and conviction of which I am capable, that it is your duty, it is our duty as Liberals, to preserve one faith, to continue our organization, to prosecute our cause, and to see that we achieve, as by that road and those means we can achieve, in the sphere of domestic politics and domestic reconstruction, the same great ends and purposes for which we are striving in the larger arena of the international family.

Addressing a large meeting at the Albert Hall later, Mr. Asquith, dealing with the subject of a clean peace, asked what was an aggressive economic boycott but war under another name. He was in favor, he added, of extracting the uttermost farthing from the wrongdoer, but when they had got reparation they must have a clean slate and 70,000,000 of people had to go on living a life of their own. They must not forget that a peace had to be found for the old enemies as well as their own friends. The real safeguard in the settlement of peace and in dealing with the many problems would be in the whole-hearted acceptance of the League of Nations. Mr. Asquith added that with the return of the troops, naturally compulsory military service must come to an end. Conscription was carried on the distinct understanding that it was for the duration of the war, and that understanding had got to be observed.

## CARDINAL LOGUE'S ATTITUDE DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday)—In an address to a meeting of Belfast women electors yesterday, Sir Edward Carson said that one of the extraordinary developments of the elections was the right that Roman Catholic bishops had claimed of saying whether a constituency was to return a Sinn Féin or a Nationalist. Although he had said that in his opinion the policy of Sinn Féin was folly, Cardinal Logue had written calling upon his people in certain districts to vote for Sinn Féin as a compromise. "Fancy compromising with folly! But that was the kind of thing that was going on." Most of the leaders of the so-called Constitutional Nationalist Party, Sir Edward Carson added, were weakening in their opposition to Sinn Féin.

## CHARGES AGAINST A CHINESE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ontario—At the Toronto police court 43 members of the Chinese Nationalist League were charged with being members of an unlawful organization and of being connected with the Chinese revolutionary society, of having in their possession dumb-rifles, signboards and a quantity of literature. Chee Wai Ping, president of the league, replying to questions, denied that the organization was dangerous, that members volunteered for assassination, or that money collected by their benevolent association was sent to the league's headquarters. Three officials of the League were sentenced to one year in jail by Magistrate Kingsford, the other 40 members charged with illegal assembly being remanded for sentence. Those convicted were Ho Henbo, Mon Ling and Chu Wai Ping.

## NEW BOND ISSUE NEED STATED BY MR. MCADOO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five to \$1/2 billion dollars more of bonds must be issued to finance the government this year, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, told the House Ways and Means Committee on Thursday, in discussing financial questions. He bases this on an estimate of \$12,030,000,000 in expenditures. It has been stated that the last Liberty bond issue, to be floated in the

spring, would be around \$6,000,000,000. Mr. McAdoo urged the committee to approve legislation providing for loans after peace was declared to the allied governments from bonds already authorized. He said there was no room for question about the repayment of the allied loans. Mr. McAdoo said he anticipated no trouble in floating the next loan. Speaking of the Russian loans amounting to \$187,000,000, he said repayment was to be expected whenever a Russian Government was established.

The first issue of \$600,000,000 of certificates in anticipation of the fifth war loan, dated Dec. 5 and closed Dec. 10, was oversubscribed by \$13,433,000.

## COALITION ISSUES LIST OF CANDIDATES

(Continued from page one)

by the Imperial War Cabinet, however, to investigate Germany's capacity, thought Germany's wealth had been underestimated in the past.

There were only two conditions he himself would make, the Premier said, namely, there must not be a large army of occupation kept in Germany indefinitely, and the debt must not be paid by dumping sweated goods into Great Britain. As far as justice was concerned, they had the absolute right to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany, and they proposed to demand it.

Addressing an overflow meeting subsequently, the Premier said: "There must be justice all round, and you must disarm all round. But we must have our navy. I would not trust any of these gentlemen without having that faithful watchdog patrolling the seas. We should be guilty of great folly if we gave that up. Wherever the request comes from, we are not going to give up the protection of the navy as far as Great Britain is concerned."

### Premier's Denial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Prime Minister has authorized the association of Conservative Clubs to emphatically deny the widely circulated statement that he favors the closing of every licensed house and club.

### Anti-Conscription Views

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At Walthamstow, yesterday, Sir John Simon dealt with the conscription question. "Conscription," he declared, "has got to go and to go now, and that whatever other countries do."

When war was over, he added, men in the army must be free men, recruited as volunteers, and paid decent wages. Great Britain would never lack for any soldiers it needed if they were paid as the Australians were paid.

## NEW SHIPPING BOARD DIRECTOR

Charles A. Piez Succeeds Mr. Schwab—Members of Shipping Control Committee Resign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The wartime organization of the United States Shipping Board is rapidly disappearing. The men of large affairs who sacrificed their personal interests during the war for the furthering of national interests are leaving. The resignation of Charles M. Schwab, the Director-General, marked the ending of the war-time régime and the beginning of peace-time conditions. Charles A. Piez, vice-president and general manager, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Schwab.

It has also been announced that the Shipping Control Committee of the Shipping Board, including P. A. S. Franklin and H. H. Raymond, have resigned, their resignations to take effect on Dec. 31. In resigning they issued a statement that in view of the material reduction in the movement of military traffic to France and the fact that the altered conditions regarding shipping will probably free a good deal of tonnage for commercial trades, the committee feels that it should be relieved of its duties, adding that, in an unofficial capacity, the members would be willing to render service whenever it might be needed.

### RIVER TRAFFIC INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Shipments of live stock by boat and barge from down the Mississippi are increasing markedly. In one day recently 800 hogs were unloaded from three boats at the new pens of the East Side stockyards. Shipments are coming in daily by river. The new yards have helped materially in stimulating river traffic.

### EFFICIENCY

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## MR. CLYNES URGES TAXING OF WEALTH

Former Food Controller Supports Labor Candidate—Says Labor Can Best Legislate for Needs of the Working Classes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
HULL, England (Wednesday)—The chairman at a labor meeting in Hull yesterday at which J. R. Clynes was the chief speaker, announced that the former food controller has been appointed one of Great Britain's representatives at the Peace Conference and observed that they were satisfied that the interests of democracy could be in no safer hands at the conference.

Mr. Clynes himself made no reference to the announcement during his speech, and, interviewed subsequently, said that the chairman was evidently speaking from what he had seen in a Sunday paper, and all he could say himself was that his name had been mentioned in connection with the conference. In the course of his speech, which was in support of Mr. Farrah, the labor candidate for Northwest Hull, Mr. Clynes said that the men in power could no longer afford, if they wished, to ignore the Labor Party's urgent demands, and statesmen must pattern their speeches and phrase their manifestoes in Labor terms to meet Labor's needs. He mentioned this, he said, to show that Labor's measures could be more assuredly put on the statute book by Labor representatives, and that, to keep the workingmen out of Parliament was the wrong way of dealing with the situation.

The way in which Labor had sprung into life in the past few weeks was, he considered, hopeful and a reassuring sign of the return to Parliament of a far larger Labor Party than ever before, and he could assure the Prime Minister that there was not one of his just and necessary measures that Mr. Farrah would not support, the only difference being that the Labor candidate would be thorough and complete in his application of the remedy. The people in fact could trust the realization of this social program to those directly drawn from the classes intimately concerned, and they did not want a House of Commons that would trifle with the people.

Those who would make the Germans pay to the limit of their capacity, Mr. Clynes continued, must not forget that there were many people who had the capacity to pay for things for which they did not have the money, and it was to these that the Labor Party in the national interest would turn.

Some people were asking where all the money was to come from. It could only come from a heavy tax upon wealth, capital, fortunes, and incomes. The only social reform worthy the name was that which consisted in improving the lot of the poor people and making a number of very rich people less rich than they were now. After what the country had done, it was no use saying there was not enough money in the nation for any worthy and reasonable social reform. Mr. Clynes added that conscription should be abolished in every country to prevent future wars.

## EMERGENCY DRY LAW IN NEW YORK URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—Urging passage by the next Legislature of an emergency state prohibition act operative as long as possible before July 1, when the demobilization-period federal-prohibition statute becomes effective, Anti-Saloon League leaders point out that tens of thousands of boys will come home and land at this port before July 1, and that they are entitled to protection from liquor. The Anti-Saloon League says: "In view of the disturbances there have been in New York City, and the appeals by the Mayor to the police to use drastic measures on the soldiers and sailors, and because of the unscrupulous course of the liquor men in selling liquor on the occasion of the victory celebration to men in uniform, some action of this kind is necessary."

### SEA VETERANS TO ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—The officers of the cruiser and transport fleet of the United States Atlantic force have named an executive committee to draw up plans for the formation of the first veterans organization of the war, to which will be eligible all officers in active service in the cruiser and transport force. Announcement of this was made at a dinner given by the officers in honor of their commander, Vice-Admiral Albert Gleaves.

## NORWAY GREETES BELGIAN PEOPLE

Storthing Sends Message to Belgian Parliament Rejoicing at Country's Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday)—The Storthing, assembled in extraordinary session on Monday, resolved to send the Belgian Parliament the following telegram:

"Norway's Storthing at its sitting today, rejoicing over the Belgians' regained independence, greets the Belgian people."

In a speech from the throne the King said that the session was for the discussion of questions concerning the defense of the country's neutrality, which demanded the members' special consideration.

Mr. Mowinkel, who was elected chairman, said that the people hoped that the peace now approaching would be one of right and reconciliation based on President Wilson's program, and that it might be such a peace that law and right would form the basis not only of the domestic life of the peoples, but also of the relations between one people and another.

## STATE CONTROL OF CANALS IS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, England (Thursday)—At Birmingham yesterday Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that it was unthinkable that the railways should ever be allowed to go back into the old disorganized system, where each was in unlimited competition with the other. Nor could they ever go back to the old hours or wages for railway men, and with the abolition of these, the financial position of the companies was so much changed that he should not be surprised if they were the first to ask that the state should take over their property on fair terms. "The state," he added, "must also control the canals, and come in to develop the waterways of the country."

## COLORADO DRY LAW OPERATION DEFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DENVER, Colorado—Governor Gunter's proposal to place the recently initiated bone dry law in effect at once has been thwarted, temporarily, by the refusal of the Secretary of State to certify the election results until 10,000 packages of liquor on which permits were granted under the Horton Law can be removed from the express office by individuals. The Governor's stand is opposed by the Secretary on the ground that the State should not issue permits and then cause loss to the holders. Under the law, certification is required by the third Wednesday in December.

### GROWTH OF SHEEP INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—That the sheep industry of Saskatchewan is rapidly coming to the front as a vital factor in farm economy and profit-making is the statement of Prof. W. H. Tisdale, of the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan. He shows that during a week in October the shipments of sheep from Calgary to Winnipeg were 3864 as compared with the same period last year, when the shipments were 279. The Winnipeg yards received altogether in that week from the West 1788 sheep as compared with 412 in the same week in 1917. The price was \$17.75 per 100 pounds. It was well known, said Dr. Tisdale, that thousands of sheep were changing hands that never reached the markets, but were bought by farmers wishing to start foundation herds.

### SPECIAL MISSION TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
TUSKEGEE, Alabama—Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who was called to Washington recently for a conference with President Wilson and the Secretary of State, has sailed for France. He goes on a special mission for the government the nature of which is unrevealed.

## PAYMENT IS URGED FOR U-BOAT CRIMES

Mr. G. N. Barnes Declares That the Breaches of International Law by Germans Must Be Paid for to Utmost Farthing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—In the Gorbals division yesterday, G. N. Barnes dealt with the question of reparation to be demanded from the enemy. He was not at all against the German workingmen, he declared, and he believed that the people of Great Britain having won a great victory, ought to conduct themselves as a great people. He bore witness to the fact that before 11 o'clock had struck on the morning of the armistice day, he met in Downing Street, on leaving the Cabinet, Sir Joseph Maclay and other representatives, going in to negotiate the ways and means of executing the Cabinet's intention of relieving the distress of the Germans and preventing their suffering unnecessarily.

But when it came to the question of doing justice and making peace permanent, as he hoped they would do, then that kind of consideration must take second place. Mr. Barnes continued, and they had to see that reparation was made by the German people for wrongdoing. He was not disposed to exact large indemnities, because he did not believe they would ever get them, and thought that if the Germans were fined for causing the war as they did, the sum exacted would be such that the Germans would never be able to pay it for three or four generations, and possibly the Allies might do themselves harm.

But he did favor exacting reparation for all Germany's acts during the past four years in contravention of international law and usage, and against the dictates of humanity. He did not mean only the Kaiser, but the German people, for it was one of the most ghastly things of the war, and proved up to the hilt, that the atrocities committed by the submarines, by aerial attacks on defenseless towns, as well as the torpedoing of hospital ships, had been condoned and sometimes applauded by the German people.

If he were sent to the Peace Conference, Mr. Barnes added, he would use all his influence to exact from the German people ton for ton of every ship sunk by them, and compensation, if it could be called such, for the widows' dependents of all men lost during the war through submarine warfare, together with compensation for the damage done to the British coasts, and for the sinking of hospital ships. He would, in short, exact reparation to the utmost farthing for all Germany had done against the ordinary rules of warfare.

### ALLIES TO PROTECT POLES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Marshal Foch has sent officers of the allied armies to Poland to investigate the pogroms reported to

have taken place there recently. Departure of the mission was announced, an official dispatch said, by Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who stated that from his information the disorders had been committed by released German and Austrian prisoners of war returning from Russia.

These soldiers, Mr. Pichon explained, not under command of officers, wander at will through the country, sacking villages and attacking the population, regardless of race or creed.

The civil war between the Poles and Ruthenians in Galicia is ascribed by the Minister to Bolshevik agents sent from Russia to stir up trouble along the border. France, he said, would take every step necessary to put an end to the disorders, and he promised the Jews that the country would not permit further pogroms directed against their race.

The Polish National Committee in Paris approved the action of Marshal Foch and declared the Germans were endeavoring to compromise Poland in the eyes of the civilized world by provoking disorders.

## CRUISER SAILS TO BRING SOLDIERS HOME

NEW YORK, New York—The armored cruiser North Carolina, first of the fighting craft to be equipped for troop transportation, is crossing the Atlantic on her way to Brest to bring 1700 United States soldiers home from France. The big transport was fitted up in 14 working days with bunks and sailed on Wednesday. She has accommodation for 100 officers and 1500 men, in addition to a crew of 625. During the war this vessel made nine round trips in the convoy service, steaming nearly 60,000 miles and assisting in the protection of 150,000 troops en route overseas. Other vessels will follow the North Carolina within a few days.

## REMOVAL URGED OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speaking on "The Effect of the War on Our Foreign Trade," at the opening of the Foreign Trade Course of Northeastern College, Boston, Y. M. C. A., on Thursday night, Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, formerly chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, emphasized the importance of an early removal of the restrictions on overseas trade which were necessary during the war. He discussed the censorship, government control of manufactures, control of railroad transportation and shipment and the rule requiring licenses for every export and import shipment.

### TEMPERANCE ACT VIOLATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ontario—Fines amounting to \$500 and costs were imposed upon Dr. G. Elliott, who was convicted in the police court on three separate charges of issuing prescriptions for liquor contrary to the Ontario Temperance Act. According to the evidence Dr. Elliott issued 71 orders for liquor in one day and 58 the following day.

## TOUR THROUGH ALSACE-LORRAINE

Historic Progress of the French President and Premier Marked in Palais Bourbon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The triumphal progress of the President of the republic and M. Clemenceau through Alsace and Lorraine was made the subject of a special reference by M. Deschanel, president of the Chamber, and by the Premier, in the Palais Bourbon on Wednesday. M. Deschanel said they had lived through the greatest hours men could ever know, and described the unanimity and extraordinary vehemence with which Alsace and Lorraine returned to the mother country.

"They know they are ours and we are theirs, and this unity we are resolved to maintain whatever the cost," said M. Deschanel amid the cheers of the Chamber, which voted for the placarding of the speech.

M. Clemenceau declared the history of France had not known such days as those which had witnessed the return of the ravished provinces after 43 years of martyrdom. M. Clemenceau concluded his speech by pointing out the great duties laid on France and the immense opportunity which the restoration of unity provided for the fulfillment of her destiny. Numbers of deputies left their seats to shake hands with the Premier, and the posting up of the speech was voted.

The great significance which the French Government and Parliament attach to the Presidential tour of the reconquered provinces and to the immense welcome which the representatives of France received is explained, if any explanation is needed, in the speech pronounced by President Poincaré before Strasbourg town hall. "Gentlemen," he said, "the plebiscite has been taken," and then went on to show the importance of the unmistakable love of the populations toward France as removing any doubt which France's allies might have entertained as to the indestructible nature of the bond between the mother country and the two alienated provinces. "Now that they have seen," said the President, "they know that Alsace is as French as Brittany, Provence or Touraine."

### CANADIAN AERIAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—A company has been formed here to manufacture airplanes and to conduct an aerial freight and passenger service in Eastern Canada. The company is a subsidiary of the Avro Company of England. At its head is Stanley E. Elkin, M. P., who was recently one of the members of a Canadian trade commission in Washington. The company's technical expert is Capt. B. M. Hay, a New Brunswick officer who served overseas with the British air forces. In a recent interview Captain Hay stated that the company would be in operation within four months.



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## AUTOCRACY AND POLISH CONVENTION

President of Defense Committee Declares the Detroit Meeting Was Controlled by Clerical and Conservative Elements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The democratic and progressive ideals of the Polish people in the United States did not find expression at the recent convention of Poles in Detroit, Michigan, it is charged by Dr. K. A. Zurawski of Chicago, president of the Polish National Defense Committee, but this convention, he declared, was controlled by the clerical and conservative elements, which are not working in the interests of a democratic Poland, but in the interest of certain classes. The meeting, Dr. Zurawski said, was controlled in such a manner that it was not democratic in itself.

The convention, continued Dr. Zurawski, was about one-third Roman Catholic priests and the rest were conservatives. The interests represented at the Detroit convention, he said, were those which separated themselves from the original Polish organization formed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1912, when representatives of the Poles of the United States came together to form a body to help Poland free herself from the foreign yoke.

The Pittsburgh convention, Dr. Zurawski declared, represented all classes, and was a democratic organization. The purely Roman Catholic element was the first to withdraw, he said, and the conservatives followed until finally none but the most democratic and progressive were left. The progressives, he explained, wanted to send money to support the growing Polish Army which was being established in Galicia, and the opponents wanted to follow the most conservative elements in Poland which counseled submission, especially to Russia. The men of property and landed estates are always with the powers that be, said Dr. Zurawski and the clerical element is always conservative, and as the Roman Catholic Church had been on good terms with the old régime in Russia for 30 years, it could see no reason to start a movement for a free Poland. The Roman Catholic clergy and Rome itself, he maintained, had always dealt in bad faith with Poland and Polish national interests. This is true, he continued, not only of the clergy, but of all who follow the clergy.

The spirit of the convention at Detroit was shown, he stated, in the speech of Ignace J. Paderewski, in which he said that it was unthinkable that they should have any other Poland than a Roman Catholic Poland, and a great many of the clergy do not want any Poland if it is not to be a Roman Catholic Poland, he continued. That these elements are not working for a democratic Poland, he charged, was shown in the manner of calling the convention.

The Polish National Defense Committee was invited to send representatives just five days before the convention convened, Dr. Zurawski said, but the committee had no intention of sending representatives, he stated, because they were prevented, by the rules of the convention, from expressing themselves.

The defense committee represents the non-Roman Catholic element, Dr. Zurawski explained, and the first provision in selecting delegates was that the so-called representatives were to be elected in the parishes of the Roman Catholic churches, and the parish priest was to preside over the meetings at which the delegates were selected. It was further provided, he said, that a paper on the political situation was to be read by Ignace Paderewski, and both the paper and his motions before the convention were not to be discussed. The third provision to prevent free speech, he said, was that no one could get the privilege of the floor unless he was permitted to address the convention by the chairman of his state delegation, which, in turn, was appointed by the organization committee. No motion could be made on the floor of the convention unless it was approved by a committee, which again, was appointed by the organization committee, he stated.

One object to be attained by the convention was to furnish edicts to the Polish committee in Paris, which was self-appointed and did not represent any part of the Polish people. It was the desire of the interests operating through this convention, he declared, to cover up the fact that this committee was a self-appointed committee, and to furnish it with some authority to fall back upon.

This committee in Paris, Dr. Zurawski charges, does not represent the democratic and progressive ideals of Poland, but the clerical and conservative elements. The convention decided to collect a fund of \$10,000,000, but no provision was made for any control over this fund, nor for its disbursement, he said; nor were the objects for which the fund was to be used enumerated, other than that it was to be used for the Polish cause.

The keystone of the eastern situation in Europe is Poland, and in making the world safe for democracy the Polish question should receive profound consideration by the allied powers, he declared. He said that it is of the greatest moment that a democratic free Poland be established if harmony is to be maintained in European affairs hereafter, and in order to do that Poland must not, he said, be dominated by autocratic or reactionary interests within its own borders.

The object of the Polish National Defense Committee, Dr. Zurawski stated, is to aid in the establishment of an independent democratic state of Poland. The organization in the United States has been doing work for a year and a half, and its object has been to aid Poland, Dr. Zurawski said, by aiding the United States all it could, as the committee saw that the only way to aid Poland was to assist the United States. He said the committee considered the United States most interested in the establishment of a democratic Polish republic and most able to help establish it.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told a few days before the convention by one of the leaders of the liberal element among the Poles that the machinery of the convention was to be entirely controlled by the clericals, who had called the convention and who had determined among themselves the qualifications of delegates.)

## SUFFRAGE ACTIVITY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, who has been assumed to be in opposition to any and all measures for woman's suffrage, has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his action on this subject will be largely influenced by the sentiment of his State as it may be expressed through the Legislature.

"My intention is," writes Senator Moses, "to vote against suffrage, unless the sentiment of New Hampshire people as expressed by their Legislature is clearly in favor of suffrage." Petitions are now being circulated through the State addressed to Senator Moses urging him to support suffrage. A considerable number of members-elect of the Legislature are signing the petitions and an appeal has gone from Dwight Hall, chairman of the Republican State Committee, in favor of these petitions. Senator Moses states that he will not be governed by any petitions signed by members-elect before they take their oaths of office. He believes the expression that should govern is one formally made in the Legislature by a majority of its members in their representative capacity.

The Legislature convenes in January. A resolution has been prepared on the submission of the suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution and it is understood that on the vote on this resolution will be decided the sentiment of the State. In previous sessions, suffrage measures have been defeated in New Hampshire, although by reduced majorities in recent years. The Woman's Party and three other suffrage organizations are active here at the present time.

## TERMS OF SEAMEN'S ACT ARE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Changes in the La Follette Seamen's Act are being urged by maritime interests as necessary to remove certain limitations which, it is said, the act now inflicts upon the future of the United States merchant marine. The clause stating that 75 per cent of the crew in each department shall understand any order the officers may give is attacked by Frank C. Munson, chairman of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. Munson says this clause gives the Japanese "full control of the commerce of the Pacific." "This clause," says Mr. Munson in a report to the board, "prevents American ships from carrying 75 per cent foreigners who do not understand the English language. It is intended to prevent the carrying of Chinese on American ships to meet the competition of the Japanese, but it gives them carte blanche to carry Japanese crews with Japanese officers, hence the reason that the Japanese today have full control of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean."

## LABOR PROBLEM TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and one of the American commissioners at the recent Pan-American Labor Conference at Laredo, Texas, leaves soon to confer with the investigating commission recently appointed by the War Labor Board to study labor conditions in Porto Rico. Mr. Iglesias will tour Porto Rico, Cuba, Santo Domingo and South American republics in the interest of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

## WARNING AGAINST FOE PROPAGANDA

Belgian Official Information Service in Washington Says Misstatements Are Being Issued Regarding European Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Warnings are being given as to many of the statements being issued regarding European affairs, especially those from German sources. One of the latest has been issued by the Belgian Official Information Service here, which says:

"A short paragraph, vaguely described as coming from a diplomatic source in Brussels, was printed in a Washington newspaper of Dec. 5. It said that Belgian officials had estimated 'every cent' of damage to Belgium which Germany would have to pay, at 560,000,000 francs, or \$140,000,000.

"Without attempting to add another to the many unofficial estimates, ranging from \$1,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000, and more, it may be affirmed without hesitation that the sum mentioned by the Washington newspaper is ludicrous, in view of the considerations involved, and this, whether reference be made to the 560,000,000 francs or to the \$140,000,000.

"The judges who are to study the evidence and eventually decide the question of indemnity due from Germany are not likely to be influenced by a rumor of this sort, but it may perplex many earnest individuals who would like to see justice done, where wrong has been committed, to be confronted by so many conflicting reports. The Belgian Government, of course, has not, up to the present, been in a position to gather the elements necessary to a definite authoritative statement.

"Notwithstanding an apparent intention on the part of some one to stamp the paragraph in question with a sort of official Belgian endorsement, a curious error seems to afford reason for a dim suspicion that the good faith of the Washington newspaper has been imposed upon. By no possible rate of exchange could 560,000,000 francs equal \$140,000,000, but according to our customary rough-hewn methods of calculation with lump sums, \$140,000,000 would be equivalent to 560,000,000 marks. It would be interesting to trace the statement through its channels to its alleged Brussels source."

## Irish Pleas to Congress

Mr. Gallagher's Resolution Not Expected to Go Very Far

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The hearings on the Irish question now in progress before the House Foreign Relations Committee afford, it is believed, one more illustration of the many and diverse ways in which the cause of disharmony and friction is promoted by people whose motives may be above reproach. Delegates representing the Irish elements from the most populous sections of the United States are engaged here in an effort to persuade Congress to pass a resolution calling on the United States peace delegation to urge the independence of Ireland at the Peace Conference.

A resolution to this effect introduced by Thomas Gallagher, Representative from Illinois, is pending before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House. The consideration of this measure afforded the proponents of Irish freedom and independence an opportunity to gather in the lobbies of the Capitol urging action on Congress. The Roman Catholic priesthood is well represented, as is the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the journalistic profession is represented by John Dever. Learned jurists are there to show that the case for Irish independence is "a self-evident proposition."

Henry D. Flood, chairman, and the members of the committee, have been regaled with the familiar history of "oppression and injustice," but little has been said of the crucial feature of the Irish question, which is not the will of Great Britain to dominate, but the inherent difficulty presented by racial, economic and religious differences within Ireland herself.

Beyond giving patriotic Irishmen an opportunity of meeting each other and perhaps to give a little extra twist now and then to the lion's tail, it is not expected that the resolution offered by Representative Gallagher will go very far. Even should the House in a moment of humane enthusiasm and righteous indignation pass it, the

Senate Foreign Relations Committee will give it a permanent sanctuary in one of its many pigeon holes.

## "Part of a Propaganda"

Campaign to Get President to Work for Ireland at Peace Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The campaign being conducted to persuade President Wilson to intervene at the peace table in behalf of self-determination of Ireland, was characterized by James B. Townsend, of the executive committee of the American Rights League, on Wednesday as part of a propaganda, whether organized or not, to create dissension and misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Townsend said that the Sinn Feiners in the United States, the pro-Germans, and the German-Americans who lean toward Germany, were "getting very close together." He believes there is a propaganda on foot to soften the feeling of the United States toward Germany, a propaganda which hopes President Wilson will dilute the Peace Conference with an influence opposing any crushing of the German people.

This propaganda, it is said, hopes to create an impression that the United States and the Allies dissent on vital peace points, thus setting Great Britain and the United States in opposition. A part of this side of the propaganda, it is declared, is assisted by the Sinn Fein campaign for interference, by President Wilson, even to the extent of a demand, in an affair which, it is held, is essentially Great Britain's to solve and which would be solved satisfactorily, if it were not for one of the very interests which is now promoting the campaign.

Mr. Townsend believes anti-British propaganda is being carried on among returning soldiers. He says two men in the American uniform ordered a British flag hauled down from in front of his house on Britain's Day. He believes anti-British sentiment is being spread on the East Side, and that East Side agitators are sowing its seed among the soldiers. Mr. Townsend thinks publicity will go far toward annulling its detrimental effects.

## ALL MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENTS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—All of the 19 articles amendatory of the Constitution of Massachusetts submitted to the voters by the recent Constitutional Convention were ratified at the State election in November, according to the official canvass of the ballots. Large majorities were given all of the amendments excepting the initiative and referendum, which had a majority of only 5503, and compulsory voting, which had only 5735 majority.

Returns filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth state that the Association for Representative Government expended \$38,416 in an unsuccessful attempt to defeat the initiative and referendum. The Union for a Progressive Constitution, which backed the initiative and referendum, expended \$3003 for the campaign.

Biennial elections were accepted by a majority of 34,280, and already a movement has been started for its repeal by use of the initiative and referendum method.

## MR. HEARST TO KEEP PLACE ON COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Mayor Hylan announces that the name of William Randolph Hearst will not be dropped from the committee chosen to welcome the returning soldiers, nor from the chairmanship of the sub-committee on military affairs and the erection of a memorial in France. Of the refusals of several men and women to serve on the welcoming committee, the Mayor says:

"There are several whose names were suggested by friends, and upon their being invited to serve, they declined. It is to be regretted that there are those who always place personal interest and animosity above their patriotism."

This committee is being enlarged to include about 5000 names.

## STAMP EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Federal reserve banks were authorized on Thursday by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to exchange war savings and thrift stamps of the 1918 series for the new stamps of the 1919 series between Jan. 1 and 10. This exchange will affect only agents for the stamps, and not individual holders.

## MCADOO RAILWAY PLAN IS OPPOSED

Extension of Control for Five Years Not Probable at This Session of Congress — New Law Before Return Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The recommendation of William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, to extend federal control of the railroads for five years, with the alternative of handing them over to their owners without delay, has met with a strong protest in Congress. So strong was the feeling aroused that leaders predicted on Thursday that there is no chance whatever of Congress passing the legislation recommended by the Director-General of Railroads in this session.

The Director-General's intimation that the only alternative to immediate legislation extending the period of federal operation was immediately to hand the railroads over to their owners, failed to satisfy either the proponents of government ownership and control or the adherents of private ownership and private management. If there is a factor on which there is general agreement, it is on the impossibility of returning the roads to the old conditions without remedial legislation to avoid the competitive waste and friction of the past and to safeguard the interests of the country.

This is, however, the very thing that the Director-General recommends if Congress fails to extend the period of federal control, which, under the existing law, continues for 21 months after the declaration of peace. Under the present law the President of the United States can release the roads and hand them over to their owners at any time, and therefore he has full power to make effective the Director-General's alternative if Congress fails to respond.

Congressional leaders of both parties declared on Thursday that a decision on the part of the President to hand the roads over to the owners at short notice might lead to disturbed financial conditions and business confusion, and increase readjustment difficulties manifold. The assertion made by Mr. McAdoo that the President approved the plan of extending the time came as a surprise, because the latter, in his recent address to Congress, had put the matter up to that body, making no recommendation as to policy.

Mr. McAdoo's intimation that if Congress fails to pass legislation at the present session, the roads should be handed over without delay, was interpreted in some quarters as a threat which does not help to smooth out the difficulties. Under the existing law, federal control and operation could go on for probably two years to come, and in that time there is a general conviction that legislation for the future operation of the roads could be passed.

It is not generally believed that

extension of the time limit of federal control could take the question out of politics, or to any appreciable extent remove elements of uncertainty. It would merely, it is pointed out, leave the question of final settlement in abeyance that much longer.

A call was issued on Thursday for a meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The committee is not disposed to act hurriedly in most important domestic problems facing the country. Several bills have already been framed by members of the committee looking toward the solution of the railroad problem. There is no reason, it is pointed out, why the committee should not go into all phases of the question, nor is there any reason why the President should not call an extra session of Congress, the main business of which would be to enact railroad legislation.

Speaking of the Director-General's recommendation, Senator Borah said: "I am opposed to the proposition. The present situation is unbearable. It is neither public ownership nor private ownership. It is private ownership publicly controlled, with profits guaranteed, the most vicious kind of ownership which the mind could conceive. In five years more of it, we would have a wrecked and wholly worthless transportation system, and nothing to show for it except a huge public debt for the taxpayers to take care of. Let us determine whether we are going to have public ownership or private ownership. If the former, provide the machinery, and take it as nearly as we can out of party politics. If we are going back to private ownership, let's go as soon as possible. In other words, postponement is disastrous, in my judgment."

Senator Underwood said: "I am holding my mind open as best I can until the committee has given both sides a hearing. I think it would be very difficult, unless a virtually unanimous agreement should be reached in the Senate as to what should be done with the railroads so that there would be no debate, to get any railroad legislation through at this session. However, while the President has the power to turn the railroads back to their private owners at any time, I take the view that we have at least two years in which to decide this problem, and that should be ample. I think there should be legislation, even if the railroads are to be turned back to their owners."

## NATIONAL WAR BONDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Treasury announces that the present issue of national war bonds will be discontinued shortly after the end of 1918. As the war expenditure must continue for a while, so must the exchequer borrowing, but any subsequent national war bond issue will not carry the present issue's conversion rights. War savings certificates are not affected.

## POLES TAKE BREST-LITOVSK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WARSAW, Poland (Sunday).—A message via Berlin reports the Poles in possession of Brest-Litovsk with the exception of one fort.

## BELGIUM'S FOREIGN POLICY DECLARED

Mr. Hymans Recalls Treaty of 1839, Depriving Belgium of Cities and Control of Scheldt, as Indication of Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from La Métropole that Paul Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made the following declaration on Belgium's foreign policy:

"Our first demand to Germany will evidently be for the restitution of all the milliards she has robbed us of, both in the industrial factories and in countless other ways.

"But as for territorial revision, on that subject I can say nothing for the moment. Yet, if you carefully read between the lines, those portions of the recent speech from the throne, which invoked the old treaties, you will learn as much as I could tell you."

"The passages referred to recall specially the international treaty of 1839, which fixed Belgium's status and deprived the young kingdom of the principal portions of Limburg and Luxemburg, while it bestowed on the German coterie the Belgian towns of the Liège province, such as St. Vith, Eupen, Malmédy and Montjoie.

"It also made the Kingdom of the Netherlands master of the Lower Scheldt. As a result, Antwerp, ever since the beginning of the war has been bottled up and deprived of all possible help by way of the sea against invaders."

"In declaring that treaty void which thus wronged Belgium and reduced her in size from 1839 to 1918, the King showed what direction Belgium's demands would take; that, for example, the Netherlands would have to renounce the monopoly on the international river Scheldt, which has proved so fatal to Belgium without in any way protecting Holland, since not one of the Allies at any time has threatened the Dutch Navy or Dutch territory."

## GERMAN UNIVERSITY IN GHENT


Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Ghent Communal Council by 23 votes to 2, and 8 abstentions, has decided on the immediate and entire suppression of the German Flemish University and the immediate restoration of the French University, expressing a wish that the question of a Flemish university should be postponed.

## LEVANTINE LEAGUE IN SMYRNA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—Reports from Smyrna state that the former vali Rachmi Pasha has placed himself at the head of a Turkish Levantine League formed to agitate for an allied protectorate in the Smyrna district.



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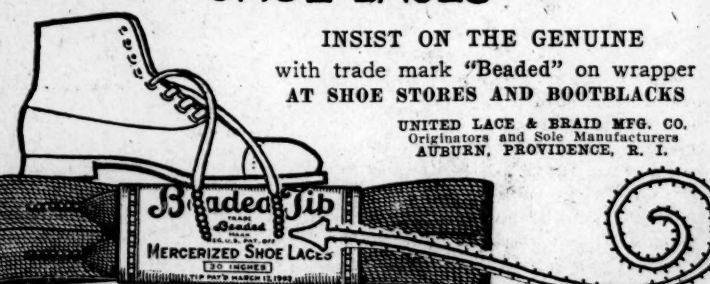
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## AUSTRALIAN NAVY FINDING SUBMITTED

### Royal Commission Advises Reconstruction of Naval Board—Report Revealing Serious Defects Given to Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—That one week after the declaration of war Australia's navy had covered 2000 miles of ocean and attacked German New Guinea, was the tribute paid to the readiness and efficiency of ships and men by the Australian Royal Commission on Navy Administration. That grave defects, necessitating sweeping changes, had marred the shore control was the finding, however, of the commission whose report has been laid before the Federal Parliament.

Portions of the recommendations of the commission, consisting of Messrs. W. G. Mearns, chairman, J. Chalmers, and F. A. Vercoe, and later Mr. P. T. Taylor (in place of Mr. Chalmers, resigned) have been approved by the Commonwealth Ministry; several have been held for the decision of Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, who has been visiting Britain, and one only has been rejected.

Summarizing outstanding defects in respect of the central administration of the navy, the commission criticized the following:

1. A provision giving the Minister for the Navy control not only over the general policy of the department and Naval Board but over the operations of the department; each member of the Naval Board having the right to bring matters for which he was primarily responsible direct to the Minister. "As a result of this instruction the Naval Board practically ceased to exercise its functions as a board," is the comment.

2. The failure of the Naval Board to assert itself when its decisions were overruled and its existence ignored.

3. Lack of agreement between the members of the Naval Board, which had reacted most noticeably through-out the department.

4. Failure to appoint a finance member of the Naval Board during the period in the department's existence which demanded expert guidance on financial matters. The department is spending £7,000,000 a year.

5. Lack of coordination due to (a) incompleteness of the accounting system, (b) absence of centralized control over correspondence and records.

6. Failure to provide anything approaching suitable office accommodation, and the consequent lack of effective supervision over the staff.

In the course of its report, the commission pointed out that 3000 workmen were engaged at various naval establishments in the Commonwealth, working under a multiplicity of wage awards, yet no industrial expert had been appointed to settle the numerous industrial problems arising.

Among the grossest deficiencies exposed in the report are these: Serious delays in attending to correspondence and unsatisfactory methods of filing letters; outstanding weakness in accounting methods "which cannot be too strongly condemned"—though common to most Commonwealth departments—such that "no provision is made for keeping a proper and progressive financial record so as to enable the assets and financial obligations of the department to be ascertained, nor is any distinction made between capital and revenue expenditure"; the omission from the cash book, the only financial book of account provided for under the regulations, of any provision for periodical stocktaking of stores approximating £1,000,000 in value; extraordinary and costly delays in the calling for and acceptance of tenders—four years were occupied in building a new naval storehouse, "which should have been completed in little more than six months" with an increase in cost from £13,000 to £22,000; the fact that H. M. A. S. Brisbane cost £746,459, without reckoning depreciation of plant or interest on capital, to build, as against an estimated cost of £331,000 if bought from the British Admiralty.

On the other hand, there has been the enormous task of keeping the Australian fleet at war, of transporting 334,171 troops and 37,420 horses to the front and 70,393 troops back to Australia, and running successfully 28 interned enemy ships. Praise as well as blame is bestowed on naval establishments in Sydney, and appreciative reference is made to the captain in charge, Capt. J. T. Glossop, R. N., who was the commander of the Australian cruiser Sydney in the successful engagement with the raider Emden, and Mr. King-Salter, general manager at Cockatoo Island Dockyard, in Sydney Harbor.

The principal recommendations include the following, the Federal Cabinet's decisions being shown in parentheses:

Immediate reconstruction of the Naval Board with reallocation of duties, the present first naval member retiring with compensation, as no retiring time has been fixed; the minister to be chairman and the three administrative members being the naval, business and finance members. (The Cabinet considers that the change would mean that the board could override or ignore the Minister, with a consequent and complete destruction of ministerial responsibility. This would be unworkable, even if Parliament consented. Moreover, Britain has always resolutely upheld the idea that the civil authority must prevail over the military or naval. The abolition of ministerial control and responsibility is, therefore, not agreed to. It is considered that the Naval Board should consist of four members, two being representative of the seagoing service, and the others business and finance members. The first naval member would be president. At the

same time the Cabinet considers that the change should await the return of the Minister.)

The new first naval member, who is being selected by the Minister in London, to enter upon his duties with least avoidable delay. (This is approved by Cabinet, which also agrees to retirement with compensation of present first naval member.)

The Naval Board to meet frequently and regularly, and each of the administrative members to give undivided attention to his board duties. (Approved by the Cabinet.)

Thorough reorganization of clerical sections of the central administration, with the new position of Secretary to Naval Board, and control of correspondence and records vested in secretariat. (Deferred for Minister's consideration.)

Consolidation of record and filing systems; devising of standardized correspondence and records system for use in all Commonwealth departments. (Approved.)

Appointment of an officer skilled in industrial matters and wages awards. (Approved.)

All sections of the central administration to be brought together in proper office accommodation. (Approved; preliminary steps to be taken.)

A staff committee to control all clerical appointments and promotions. (Deferred for Minister.)

A Naval Contract and Supply Board to be established; cooperation with Department Board. (Approved.)

Time-recording methods; allowance for depreciation and interest on capital at Cockatoo Island establishments. (Approved.)

Definite financial policy in connection with naval dockyards to be settled immediately. (Agreed to but operation deferred.)

Superannuation fund for all naval and defense employees, scheme to take the place of the deferred pay system for seagoing ratings. (To be considered with general policy of government.)

## LORD ROBERT CECIL ON BELGIUM'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking recently as the guest of the Anglo-Belgian Union at a luncheon in the Holborn Restaurant, Lord Robert Cecil said, in these days when events were looked to with some confidence, when every morning fresh victories or some fresh acknowledgment of defeat appeared in the papers, it was not the least of their pleasure to feel that every step of the war was a further step in the progress of the liberation of Belgium.

He supposed all wars were dramatic, but he very much questioned whether any war had produced such profound and dramatic contrasts as this one. It was difficult to look back to the end of March and remember what was felt then, and although he was not a pessimist, he freely admitted that at the end of March he had more than a qualm as to what was going to be the outcome of the events then going on. They must all have felt profound misgiving as to how far the German success could be carried, and if anyone had said then that within four or five months three of their enemies would not only have been defeated, and acknowledged their defeat, but that the other would have asked for an armistice, they would have been considered not very far removed from a lunatic.

For four years, Lord Robert continued, Belgium had borne a terrible trial with scarcely a ripple of discouragement. The Belgian people kept up their hearts, confident that deliverance would come in the end. They read with profound agreement and gratitude that it had been expressly pointed out to the Germans that they could not hope for any armistice unless they were prepared, not merely for restoration, but reparation for the injury they had done. They must, Lord Robert declared, take care that they recognized their obligation of gratitude for Belgium's great sacrifice. The Allies must see that as far as in them lay, they would secure reconstruction and reparation of Belgium beyond what they could extort from her ruthless conqueror.

The British Government, Lord Robert continued, had not been unmindful of its obligation in that respect. Apart from the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in which it had taken with its allies an important part, there had been sitting in this country an official body, the Anglo-Belgian Trade Committee, the object of which was to secure that Belgium at any rate would not fall again under the domination of the peaceful penetration of Germany. As far as the British Government was concerned, it would not forget its obligations to Belgium.

There was no more edifying contrast, Lord Robert declared, than that between Belgium and Germany and all those who bore any part either small or great in the future administration and conduct of the world, might surely draw the conclusion that not only was might not right, but that right was might and that it was not material forces that ultimately counted in the world, but moral forces. It was Belgium's sacrifice, he believed, that had produced Germany's defeat. If we are wise, Lord Robert said, we will lay this truth to heart and determine that we will not on the ground of self-interest, or any other ground, follow Germany's error. After all, it is still true that God rules the world and not the devil.

## CURRENTS OF COOK'S STRAIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Floating disks eight feet in diameter and each carrying a pole with a tin flag, have been set adrift in Cook's Strait by the Marine Department, in order to ascertain the trend of currents. A bottle containing instructions for the finder is attached to each disk, and underneath the disks there are fan-like devices which will minimize the effects of the wind.

## WORK OF ULSTER TEMPERANCE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The annual business meeting of the Ulster Temperance Council was held recently in Belfast under the presidency of Mr. Robert Brown, Donaghmore. The object of the council, which is non-party, is to secure the return to Parliament and to public boards of persons prepared to give vigorous support to the aims of the council.

The report, read by Mr. D. C. Campbell, recorded considerable success in the propaganda work of the council and was adopted by the meeting.

In the financial statement, which was submitted by the hon. treasurer, Mr. W. H. Byers, it was announced that the subscribers numbered about 15,000, while the contributions had amounted to £2006, 7s., 6d. In the spring, the treasurer said, an extensive advertising campaign had been undertaken at the cost of £960, 18s., 3d. The total expenditure for the year had amounted to £1943, leaving a balance of £63, 7s., 9d., in the hands of the treasurer. The advertising campaign had aroused the greatest interest throughout Ulster, and the result was that Ulster was in favor of prohibition.

The Rev. G. A. Henry, D. D., assistant in the religious work section of the American Y. M. C. A. forces in the United Kingdom, who addressed the meeting, said that the American Anti-Saloon League was much like the Ulster Temperance Council—an organization whose final fruitage would be total prohibition in their beautiful island. The foundation of any movement that contained the vital elements of truth, he maintained, must be educational. In America they had preached temperance until today there was not a well-trained modern physician in America who did not tell his patients that alcohol was not a stimulant, but a depressant.

On the motion of the Rev. John Macmillan, D.D., motions were adopted urging the temperance voters in each constituency to unite their forces in a separate organization in affiliation with the Ulster Temperance Council, so as to be able to bring effective pressure to bear on political associations on behalf of prohibition; and, recording the belief that Unionist constituencies ought not to be represented in Parliament by men indifferent to temperance reform, who would not support prohibition and local option after the war, and urging temperance workers to take effective measures to secure proper candidates in their constituencies.

Many people, Dr. Macmillan said, thought the war would have been over within the first three years had there been prohibition from the first. Even if peace had already come, Dr. Macmillan said, prohibition was needed during the period of demobilization. They wanted the brewers to be prevented from saying that drink had been absolutely necessary in the trenches and that it was equally necessary in the celebration of peace. They wanted to prevent the brewers from using the 200,000,000 gallons of liquor now in bond in connection with disgraceful festivities. They wanted their soldiers to come home to a sober country.

Mr. William Coote, M.P., for South Tyrone, speaking as a politician, said that until the General Assembly, the Methodist Conference and all other religious bodies were prepared to have done with the whole liquor business the politicians would simply laugh at them. If they were in earnest they would shun the brewers' gold, and would see to it that the men engaged in the liquor traffic did not hold honored offices in their churches. If they were in earnest they ought to have £10,000 in their war chest ready to fight their cause in every new constituency in Ulster, and should see that none but prohibition candidates were returned for these seats. The day was coming when the liquor traffic would be trampled in the dust because it represented tyranny and dishonor. They would drive it from their homes, from their churches, and from their land.

In the evening the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor addressed a public meeting at which he adjured his hearers to imitate the tactics of Marshal Foch, who at the right time struck swift and sure without relaxing his efforts for a moment. In the same way, he said, temperance men and women should assail the drink traffic.

## A FRENCH CONSUL'S MOSCOW ADVENTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some idea of conditions in Moscow under the Bolshevik régime can be gained from the account of his adventures which M. Grenard, Consul-General of France in Moscow, has given to a representative of Le Temps, since his arrival in Paris. M. Grenard described how the French consulate had been invaded, and he himself was arrested, early in August, just after the landing of the Allies at Archangel, an occasion on which he suffered 10 days' imprisonment. As a consequence of this incident, the Allies' consuls decided to place the consulates under the protection of the neutral nations charged with the care of the interests of their respective fellow countrymen. The United States placed its consulate under the protection of Norway, for the reason that that power had no consulate in Moscow.

Early in September, M. Grenard was at this consulate conferring with General Lavergne, chief of the French Military Mission, Mr. Lockhart, the British representative, Mr. Wardrop, the English Consul-General, and others connected with them, when the Red Guards appeared with an order of arrest, asking them to come out in order that they might be taken to the

Kremlin. As they refused to do so, the Red Guards entered the consulate and, with leveled revolvers, threatened to fire if those they wished to arrest did not come out. On being shown the extreme seriousness of violating the extra-territoriality of the Norwegian consulate, the Red Guards retired, remaining, however, in front of the entrance, and in this way keeping M. Grenard and his companions shut up in the consulate for 25 days, knowing, as they did, that the moment they went out they would be arrested. With a view to forcing them to come out the Red Guards prevented their would-be prisoners from buying provisions, made their servants leave, and cut off the water supply. They also threatened several times that they would attack the consulate. Finding threats were of no avail, the Red Guards had recourse to persuasion and assuring the inmates of the consulate that they would be most comfortably lodged in the Kremlin.

When the question concerning the arrest of M. Litvinoff, the Soviet representative in London had been settled, M. Grenard and his companions were conducted straight to the station without being allowed to return to their houses, and taken by train, accompanied by an escort of Red Guards as far as the Finnish frontier, where they were finally liberated. Some time beforehand the American, Japanese and Italian consuls had all been allowed to depart, the reason given for the different treatment accorded to them being that France and England had landed troops at Archangel.

The Bolsheviks felt especially bit-

ter toward France, M. Grenard declared, adding that although they must have been aware that the Americans were as much involved as France and England, it suited their purpose to go softly with them. The real reason for the attempted arrest, M. Grenard alleged, was the desire to carry out reprisals for Lenin's attempted assassination, this being made the occasion for establishing a régime of terror which lay like a weight upon Russia and was turned against the representatives of the Entente whom the Bolsheviks suspected of instigating that act. The attempt, like that against Ouritzky, M. Grenard declared, really the work of the social revolutionaries who were still Ententeophile, a fact which the Bolsheviks could not forgive.

M. Grenard also spoke of M. Louis Nadaud, the special correspondent of Le Temps in Moscow, and the editor of the Journal de Russie. When, after the assassination of von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, the freedom of the press was stopped and all papers opposed to Bolshevism had to cease appearing, M. Nadaud, after a few days, received permission to go on publishing his paper, which had always preserved formal courtesy toward the Bolsheviks, although it was fundamentally opposed to them. He supposed, therefore, that he might follow his former policy in the paper, but after a few days he was suddenly arrested without any reason being given, and no efforts had yet been successful in liberating him or in obtaining any statement as to the reason of his arrest. M. Nadaud was declared to be imprisoned under very bad conditions.

## FORESTRY WORK IN WINDSOR FOREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, England—With the King's permission a visit of inspection was recently paid to Windsor Forest by a number of forestry experts. They were received by Mr. A. J. Forest, M. V. O., Crown Receiver of Windsor Great Park. The visitors included members of the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire districts of the Royal English Arboricultural Society, English Forestry Association, Surveyors' Institution, and Land Agents Society.

At Knob's Crook the party were received by Major Macfaren, Canadian Forestry Corps, who, together with Colonel Penhrowood, of the Canadian Forestry Corps, and Mr. Forrest explained the tree-felling operations that were being carried out by the Canadian Forestry Corps together with a number of Portuguese. In the short space of six weeks saw mills have been built and a light railway run into the forest. Recreation rooms and huts have also been put up, and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, has interested herself in the general welfare of the men. During the last two years 4700 acres of woodland in Windsor Forest have been cleared for war purposes, and 6,000,000 cubic feet of sawn timber sent to France and to collieries in England.

The visitors then went on to inspect the Ropley seed beds, near Bagshot, where they were received by Mr. W. C. Squires, crown forester in the Bagshot district. In 1915 the rough land was

broken up and cleared and the nursery started, and the following year it was planted with Scottish pine, Corsican pine, larch, Douglas fir, and silver fir. There are now 62 acres under cultivation and 9,000,000 transplants are growing.

At luncheon, which was held at Bagshot Park, Major Courthope, M. P., president of the Royal English Arboricultural Association and the Royal English Forestry Association, said that legislation was being prepared for the establishment of a permanent forestry authority, and he hoped that it would encourage private enterprise. It was essential that there should be sound private enterprise besides whatever the state decided to do in the way of forestry development.

Mr. Duchesne said that 10,000 bushels of Scottish pine cones were required this season to replant the woodlands of the country and to re-establish the forests in France, which had been felled to supply the British fighting line.

The party afterward visited the Bushfield Nursery in Bagshot Woods, where 7,000,000 seedlings are being reared. Demonstrations were made of the transplanting of forest trees and of the planting board system.

## PRIVATE SHIPMENTS ALLOWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The British Ministry of Shipping is giving regular steamship lines 10 per cent of the December space for private shipments. Total space approximately 250,000 tons and, consequently, will allow 25,000 tons for private shipments.

**for Her "Victory" Holidays**

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## PETROGRAD UNDER BOLSHEVIST RULE

English Lady Says Nobles and Officers, Deprived of Means of Support, Hawked Wares on the Nevsky or Cleaned Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—"I made not one but many efforts to leave Petrograd," said an English lady who gave the representative of The Christian Science Monitor her impressions of life in Petrograd, and who was a member of a party of refugees who arrived in England in October last. Not until then was she successful in getting a passage, and also in fulfilling all the formalities necessary to a leave-taking in Bolshevik Russia. "We were told," she continues, "that it was necessary to go to Archangel and stay there an indefinite period of time before we could get on board one of the boats sailing for England. But as accommodation in Archangel was extremely limited, we decided to wait in Petrograd where I was living and where I had plenty of work to occupy my time. As it happened, it was eventually via Finland that I traveled back to my own country. At this time the British Consulate moved into the wing of the British Embassy and it was there that we were informed of the varying prospects of our departure from Russia. There seemed for some time to be very little chance of getting a passage except in Swedish boats, which were charging exorbitant fares. At last, finding that I could be getting some of my possessions to get the money, all but 1000 rubles, together, I asked a friendly member of the consular staff whether he thought the British authorities would advance the rest of the sum for the time being. He said it was just too late, that an order had come forbidding any English to leave the country.

"This boded no good to the English community, though at first it was not clear why the order had been issued. But we were not long left in any doubt. Uritsky, the Bolshevik Commissioner, had been murdered, and it was said the English were responsible for the crime, or at least had given shelter in the embassy to the murderer. Two Englishmen, who had gone to the Finnish frontier to arrange for passports for us, on their return saw a large crowd of people coming away from the British Embassy. A man ran up to them and warned them to go no further as all the English had been arrested. They took refuge in the Danish Consulate and still continued to do all they could in the making of arrangements for our journey. It was seven weeks from the time the embassy was raided before we got away. Negotiations were going on the whole time, and during the last 10 days, we were six times informed that we could start, only each time to find that some hitch had arisen. At last we started and got to the station for the Finnish frontier in the evening, after paying 100 rubles to a drosky driver to get us and our baggage across Petrograd. The train remained in the station all night, and the men of our party paced the platform the whole time, a measure of protection I was afterward informed, though I did not know it at the time. We were most fortunate during our journey. On arriving at the Finnish frontier, though we were searched by Red Guards, we had nothing to complain of as to their conduct. Half a mile of railway had been torn up between Russia and Finland since the revolution, and as a rule there was no means to get luggage across, but we found that carts had been chartered for us. In Finland we met with kindness everywhere and though food was scarce we were never in want, partly because we had taken the precaution of bringing some provisions with us. I had with me some bread for the journey for which I had paid 150 rubles in Petrograd, a sum equivalent to £15 in English money.

"During the first six months of Bolshevik rule," continued The Christian Science Monitor's informant describing some of the incidents which marked everyday life in Petrograd last winter, "all went well with the Russian lower classes. They had the best of everything and lived in the hope and expectation that the profuse promises made by the men in power would continue to be realized. But in the winter of last year things began to change for them. They found that they too, like the bourgeoisie, could not get enough to eat. By then, however, the Bolsheviks had gained a firm footing and there was no one left with sufficient strength to oust them and free Russia. What, perhaps, as much as anything, first uncovered the real nature of the Bolsheviks to the Russian people was the fate which befell the Constituent Assembly. The people were told that they were going to give their vote for the election of an assembly which would be truly representative of the mass of the people and would show what kind of government Russia really wanted. The vote was taken, and the result was unfavorable to the Bolsheviks. It was then found in Smolny that they had declared that if any other party got in they would fight them out. Meanwhile, in the streets of Petrograd robbery was becoming rife, simply because every-

body was getting desperate and it was a case of snatch who can. The Bolsheviks made a characteristic attempt to deal with the situation. They gave carte blanche to the Red Guards to execute immediately any person found thieving. The streets then became the scene of dreadful robber hunts, the crowds helping the Red Guards to pursue the wretched victims and taking a savage joy in their cruel fate. Night after night the sound of machine guns could be heard from various parts of the city, and it was said they were being fired by the Red Guards to protect the wine shops from the crowd. But as often as not the Red Guards themselves joined in the revelry.

"A strike of house porters for 10 days placed on householders and tenants the duty of protecting their houses themselves, and women were called upon to take their turn at sitting several hours of every night on the stairs to watch the front doors. The porters demanded 300 rubles a month as wage, and eventually they got what they asked for. There was nothing to do but to give in. During the winter months when light and fuel was scarce, the trams ran more slowly than ever and became more and more crowded outside as well as in, giving the appearance of a large ball of snow. The Bolsheviks ordered all people belonging to the bourgeoisie and upper classes under 50 years of age to go out and sweep the streets and roofs. Things were getting from bad to worse for the intelligentsia and bourgeoisie classes to say nothing of the nobles. They had nothing left to live upon. The officers had had their pensions taken from them, the landed gentry received no revenues from their estates and could not return to them, for it would have been highly dangerous to venture into the countryside. They had to seek some means of making a living. Many military officers were only too thankful to take to street cleaning for a wage, while it was a common sight this summer to see once titled people, selling fruit on the Nevsky. Chocolates, too, were sold, not by the box or pound, but a ruble each chocolate, and by men who depended on their takings to get a crust of bread for their children. A great many cafés were started and run by some of the noblest families in Russia and many belonging to the military class. Some of these cafés were given English names. One of them, The Well Fed, always raised a smile among the English who saw its legend. But it must have lived in a certain measure up to its name, for it seemed to have a very good clientele. Another method of making a living was by the keeping of what are known as commission shops. These have sprung from the practice of the upper and bourgeoisie classes to sell all they possess in order to get money, and it is to these commission shops that they bring and sell their things.

"Just at the time when our party was leaving Russia, the suppression of both cafés and commission shops was being threatened by the Bolsheviks, who realized that the hated bourgeoisie was getting a living by them. The selling of newspapers in the streets is also a means of making a few kopecks which many elderly military officers have adopted, generals and admirals among them.

"A terrible feature of the Bolshevik reign of terror was the raiding of the cadet schools. Not once but on many occasions the Red Guards visited the establishments and murdered the children simply because they belonged to the upper and middle classes. At one school of quite small boys the Bolsheviks, learning that the school had a reputation of being favorable to Korniloff, sent Red Guards to raid it, and 200 of the children were shot down and murdered on the Spasskai. A telephone message sent by a woman in a house overlooking the square said that they were crouching out of the way of the windows, as shots were being fired in all directions and stray bullets were coming in at the windows.

Speaking of Kerensky, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said he was totally discredited in Russia as a thoroughly self-interested man. "It gives some idea of the innate conceit of the man," she said, "to know that directly he came into power he took up his quarters in the Winter Palace, rode in the Tsar's carriage, and used his desk and pen and a particular style of signature which was the Emperor's and, according to report, even slept in his bed. When we heard Korniloff was coming, the majority of us were thankful, feeling it was the only means of saving Russia, and that with him might come the chance of the kind of government which alone would have served to restore something like order out of chaos. Certainly if Korniloff and Kerensky could have managed to cooperate, Russia would have been saved from the Bolsheviks. But it was not to be, Kerensky was too ambitious to want any partner; he feared a rival, and it served his petty motives to misrepresent Korniloff's intentions. Kerensky's ambition was his undoing. He disappeared suddenly from the scene, after having at one moment owed his safety to the protection afforded him in the Winter Palace by a troop of Girl Guides and young Cadets. But these youthful enthusiasts paid dearly for their loyalty. The boys were killed and the girls sent away to the barracks of the Red Guards."

Speaking of the prison conditions

to which the English were subjected during the time which followed the murder of Uritsky and the wounding of Lenin, The Christian Science Monitor informant said that it was not very widely known among the Russian people in Petrograd that any particular severities were being carried out against the English community. Reports that it was not safe to speak English in the streets proved unfounded, as far as she was concerned. The whole anti-British movement was probably due to the German influence responsible for the Bolshevik reign, though, strange to say, and probably as a means of throwing sand into Russian eyes, the German Consulate actually protested against the treatment which was being meted out to the English. There was certainly ample reason for protest. After the raid of the embassy the arrested English were taken to the Gorochovaya and kept without food for two days. The president of a cosmopolitan club known as the English Club, an Englishman, asked the Danish representative to have food sent into the prison for them, but though a dinner was sent the Red Guards refused to allow the prisoners to have it. They were then taken to the Peter and Paul Fortress and put at first with Russian criminals, whose condition was such that though the cell was small the English prisoners crowded into one corner of it to avoid coming into contact with them. Afterward the English were removed into another cell where, though relieved from the presence of the Russian convicts, they had absolutely no accommodation of any kind whatever. Seven weeks were spent in this cell and though food was sent in to them from the outside, huddled as they were in the one room, the meals, though much appreciated, could certainly not be enjoyed. The consular party and some others were afterward released, and managed in various ways, to rejoin the party of which The Christian Science Monitor's informant was a member, after it had crossed the Russian frontier. Just at this time a decree was issued that no Englishman between 17 and 48 could leave Petrograd.

## WOOL SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN EXPEDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—New Zealand is feeling the shipping problem acutely, and the scarcity of bottoms is seriously affecting export. As the results of representations made by the London Board of Trade, all the wool possible is being shipped to Great Britain, to the exclusion of general cargo.

That the large accumulation of Imperial Government produce in New Zealand stores, and the unfavorable prospects of obtaining greater freight facilities had forced the building of increased cold storage space for primary products, was stated at the annual meeting of the Auckland Farmers Freezing Company. The company has spent approximately £50,000 in these extensions.

In addition to the shortage of overseas freight the service between Australia and New Zealand is causing much complaint, especially as there is more cargo awaiting shipment in Australia than there is tonnage to carry it to the Dominion. The seasonal nature of the merchandise is an additional complication.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has set up a committee, consisting of representatives of the retail grocery trade, to advise the Ministry of Food on general questions, especially those arising out of rationing and the control of distribution. It is not proposed that the functions of this committee should overlap in any way with those of the advisory committees of members of the trades concerned, which have already been instituted in connection with the various foodstuffs controlled by the ministry.

## ARMENIAN LEADERS MEET IN ROME

Italy Asked to Extend Policy Toward Oppressed Nationalities to Those of Turkey, With View to Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Representatives of the different Armenian political associations in Italy have held a meeting in Rome for the purpose of considering the position of their nation in connection with recent political and military events. A strong desire seems to have been felt by some of the delegates, according to statements made by them in answer to questions, that Italy should extend her policy toward the oppressed nationalities of Austria so as to include those of Turkey, with the subsequent reconstitution of the peoples concerned as independent states. The cry of "Delenda Austria" must be followed, they said, by that of "Delenda Turkey," and the fate of the two empires must be bound together according to Mazzini's enlightened point of view. Confidence was expressed that as a Mediterranean power Italy would play a leading part in bringing this about.

In the course of the meeting the Armenian delegates agreed upon the plan of action which they intended to pursue in order to obtain their national independence. They also considered various ethnological and economic problems connected with the formation of an Armenian state. Telegrams were sent to all the allied governments and an order of the day was passed asking for the recognition of Armenia as an independent state. It enumerates the ways in which the Armenian nation has, since the beginning of the war, voluntarily and fearlessly declared its sacred rights: 1. By refusing in the autumn of 1914 the Turkish offer of the concession of Armenian autonomy in return for Armenian cooperation. 2. The sufferings endured by them in consequence of this refusal including the assassination of 700,000 persons. 3. The fact that, owing to the Armenian refusal, the Entente had at least 100,000 fewer enemies to face in the Turkish Army. 4. Insurrections carried out in various parts of Armenia, thus keeping considerable Turkish forces employed. 5. The formation, at their own expense, in spite of the needs of the refugees, of a national army of 30,000 volunteers who together with the 150,000 Armenian regulars in the Russian Army cooperated in the Russian operations against Turkey. 6. The formation of a corps of 900 volunteers in France and the defense of the Caucasian front against the Turko-Germans after the Russian defection. 7. The sending to Palestine of an Armenian volunteer legion of 8000 men which fought brilliantly with the Anglo-Italian-Franco forces. The order of the day declares that as these efforts and sacrifices have been officially recognized by the allied governments, and that as self-determination for the peoples has been declared to be one of the objects of the war, and has already received partial realization in the recognition accorded to the subject peoples of the Central Empires, there cannot be two kinds of justice, and that the efforts and sacrifices of the Armenian nation cannot be neglected for those of the subject peoples of the Central Empires. They therefore ask the governments of the Entente and of the United States to recognize the Armenian nation as allied and belligerent and the Armenian National Delegation as the provisional Armenian Government. They ask for a declaration of the right of the Armenian nation to be constituted as a free and independent nation within the historical frontiers of Armenia between the Caucasus and the Mediterranean. They ask also for the destruction of the Turkish Empire and for the trial in accordance with the note sent to Turkey in May, 1915, by the French,

English and Russian governments, of the ministers and Turkish provincial authorities as well as those Turks who took part personally in carrying out the infernal project for the extermination of the Armenian nation.

The meeting has received sympathetic comment in the press. The Corriere della Sera says that the order of the day voted at the meeting puts the sacrifices made by the Armenians for the cause of the Entente into just relief. Many people will read it with surprise and will learn for the first time that this martyred people has been struggling strenuously on the side of the Entente for four years, although cut off in the most complete solitude, to find itself still alone and obliged to bring forward the story of its own sufferings and its rights at a time which appears to all the other peoples as that of their deserved triumph. Armenia must not be forgotten, the Corriere declares, its scattered parts belonging to Turkey, Russia, and Persia must be gathered together in one organic unity and must become an independent state with all it requires to assure it an autonomous life. The Armenians who have given able administrators to all the states in which they have been incorporated will certainly be equal to the task, a considerably more pleasing and promising one, of organizing and governing their own country constituted as a national state.

## BRITISH POST-WAR PRIORITY QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The War Cabinet recently set up a Cabinet committee to deal with post-war priority questions. This committee consists of General Smuts, the president of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Labor, the Shipping Controller, the Minister of Munitions, and the Minister of Reconstruction. The secretary is Colonel Byrnes, C. M. G., 11 Pall Mall, London, S. W.

A standing council on post-war priority has been appointed to assist the Cabinet committee and is now at work. The council has already before it a survey of the existing stocks of the more important raw materials, and is giving urgent consideration to the

question of releasing such materials from any form of control at the earliest possible moment.

It is the intention of the council to consult the trade bodies concerned with regard to any matters affecting the industries they represent, and, by taking them into their confidence, to make the utmost possible use of their organizations in any allocation of materials which may be found to be necessary.

The personnel of the council is not yet complete, but the following are the members of the council who have already been nominated: Additional Labor representatives have been invited to join the council and their names will shortly be announced; President, the Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison, M. D., M. P., Minister of Reconstruction; chairman, Sir Henry Birchenough, K. C. M. G.; members, Sir Kenneth Anderson, K. C. M. G., Orient Steam Navigation Company, London, Ministry of Shipping; Mr. H. R. Armistage, Bradford Dyers Association, Manchester; Mr. J. T. Brownlie, Amalgamated Society of Engineers; Colonel Byrne, C. M. G., secretary of the War Priorities Committee; Mr. J. Carmichael, contractor, Wandsworth, London, S. W.; Mr. J. H. Clapham, C. B. E., Litt. D., Board of Trade; Sir Sydney Henn, K. B. E., director of priority, Army Contracts Department, War Office; Mr. W. J. Larke, O. B. E., British Thomson Houston Company, Rugby, Ministry of Munitions; Sir Peter McClelland, K. B. E., Messrs. Duncan, Fox & Co., London; Sir Herbert Rowell, K. B. E., R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sir David Shackleton, K. C. B., second secretary, Ministry of Labor; former president Trade Union Congress and former chairman of National Labor Party; Mr. Wallace Thorneycroft, Lochgelly Iron & Coal Company, Steel Company of Scotland; Mr. Alexander Walker, John Walker & Sons, Kilmarlock, Ministry of Reconstruction; Mr. J. Wormald, Mather & Pratt, engineers, Manchester, chairman of the Industries Committee. Joint secretaries, Mr. T. R. Gardiner, Ministry of Reconstruction; Maj. G. D. Hazzledine, Board of Trade. Communications should be addressed for the time being to the Joint Secretaries, Standing Council on Post-War Priority, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

## TRAINING YOUTH IN CITIZENSHIP

Iowa Patriotic League Expects to Lay Foundation for More Intelligent Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa.—To train the youth of the State of Iowa in effective citizenship and through this to lay the foundation of a higher, more constructive and more intelligent public opinion, is the aim of the Iowa Patriotic League, organized by the authority of the Iowa State Council of National Defense, under the auspices of the extension division, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

The membership of the league is made up of the high school students of the State, and over 50,000 members have been enrolled. The extension division of the University of Iowa has been made the central clearing house for the business of the league. The call for organization is sent out by the State Council of Defense to each high school, and the enrollment cards are then filled out and sent to the extension division, University of Iowa. At least 90 per cent of the student body is required when the school is presented with a certificate of membership.

As soon as a school is enrolled, a bulletin of bibliographical material is furnished. This material is arranged on an outline of subjects grouped under five main headings: (1) The United States' entrance into war; (2) Organizing the country for war demands; (3) The obligation of the citizen; (4) Problems arising out of war demands; (5) The question of peace. The material furnished is aimed to combat all propaganda tending to weaken the morale of the nation.

## SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—Major-General W. A. Logie has qualified as a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Sir William Meredith welcomed General Logie to the Bench and W. R. Smyth, K. C., in a short address conveyed the congratulations of the Bar.

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## WAR FUND DRIVE METHOD SHOWN

Local Minnesota Board Chairman  
Intimates "Free-Will" Con-  
tribution of "Allotment" Is More  
Important Than Buying Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FAIRMONT, Minnesota—In a letter written to J. E. Greenfield of this city, regarding his refusal to subscribe his allotment of \$25 to the United War Work Campaign Fund, Mr. Greenfield, chairman of the local war work campaign board, declares that "there is a greater moral obligation on the part of every one to make a free-will contribution of the fair proportionate amount fixed by their War Board to the United War Work Campaign Fund than there was to subscribe for Liberty Loan bonds." The letter reads in part:

"The purpose of the Liberty Loans was to give everyone a chance to loan money, proportionate to their means, to our government to help finance the war. The purpose of the United War Work campaign for funds is to give every one a chance to contribute their fair share of the money that has to be raised to carry on the welfare work of the seven officially recognized war relief organizations in providing for the moral and spiritual welfare of our soldier and sailor boys, who were and are ready, if necessary, to make the supreme sacrifice for country and the good of humanity. This welfare work is most essential, and is even more important than the Red Cross welfare work, and it will be necessary to carry it on for more than a year before the boys can all be brought back home. It has been suggested that those who are able to give and refuse to contribute at least the amount of their allotment (unless excused by the War Board) should be publicly posted as financial slackers and be reported to our County War Board for its consideration and action in the matter."

"I sincerely trust that you will reconsider the matter of contributing to this most worthy cause and after examining prayerfully your own conscience and communing with your God as to your duty in this matter, that you may see a new light and will at an early date mail a check or send pledge card for the full amount of your allotment to Mr. John F. Haeckel, our secretary-treasurer. The War Board of the city of Fairmont will meet at the Court House in the office of E. R. Flygare on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock Dec. 8. If you have not before that time subscribed the full amount of your allotment through the city War Board or Mr. Haeckel, you are hereby requested to meet with the city War Board at that time and place and show to them the cause, if any there be, why you should be excused from subscribing your full allotment to this fund."

## NEW HAMPSHIRE AND HEARST PUBLICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Disclosures by the Department of Justice concerning William R. Hearst's alleged connections with pro-German propaganda, as revealed in the hearings of the United States Senate committee investigating German and brewery propaganda, have renewed the discussion in the New Hampshire Committee of Public Safety as to the proposed action against the Hearst newspapers. This matter has been the subject of discussion in this committee for several months, there being at the present time a division of opinion among the members as to the advisability of action.

One group in the committee is urging that the committee make open charges against the Hearst publications and take steps to bar their circulation in New Hampshire. Another group believes the action was advisable some time ago, but now that the war is over, would be difficult to secure. It is known that witnesses are ready to appear upon invitation before the committee and state the case against the Hearst papers and Mr. Hearst has also requested of the committee an opportunity to reply to any charges that may be made.

## ENFORCING THE DRY LAW ON MAINE BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—Deputy sheriffs and officers engaged in the enforcement of the Maine prohibitory law in many of the towns near the New Hampshire state line are being used in the automobile seizing squad. Officials say that from 85 to 90 per cent of the liquor drunk in Maine is brought into the State in automobiles. Most of the drivers of these automobiles pay no attention to orders to stop and fly by the officers at an average rate of 50 or more miles an hour. The only course left for the officers is to give chase. Several machines escaped in the past week. In two instances the occupants got away, but wrecked their cars and left them by the roadside with their cargoes of liquor.

In one instance the deputies captured from two machines 125 gallons of whisky, costing \$1000 in Boston and which would sell for \$4000 in Maine. One day 40 cars were flagged by the officers before any liquor was found. This car contained 173 quarts and the deputies felt well rewarded for their day's work. A number of automobiles have been libeled by the officers and are being held awaiting the order of the courts. How to stop the machines that refuse to come to a standstill when a danger signal is displayed is a question to be taken up for solution soon.



Au Griffon.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from postcard by Neudeck  
The Griffon, an old signboard of Paris

## OLD SIGNBOARDS OF PARIS STREETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Why is it that archaeologists have always treated with the utmost contempt those painted or carved signs, often allegorical, symbolical or even enigmatical, by which shopkeepers, throughout all ages, have tried to attract the attention of the man in the street, and to transform him from an indifferent passer-by into a good customer? Yet, trifling as some of them may seem, old city or village signboards—and those of Paris in particular—are so many landmarks stretching far back into the picturesque past, thanks to which we may learn new and amusing details of the lives of the lords and ruffians of yore. It would be difficult to determine at what period the use of signboards became generalized, or which country first adopted them. Their origin appears to be very remote indeed, for the shops of Rome were in many cases surmounted by pictures executed in red wax and representing a subject related to the profession to which they specially alluded.

In France, and more especially in Paris, the vogue of signboards attained a special intensity in the Middle Ages. It is only during the reign of Philippe le Bel that one finds any mention of them in the document called "Le Livre de la Taille," which appeared in 1272. It is to be presumed that the indescribable chaos of the Parisian streets at that period greatly contributed toward generalizing the use of signboards, or, as they are called in French, enseignes.

More than one street of Paris still bears the name of some celebrated signboard of old. Such is the case of the rue de l'Éperon (the Spur), of the rue l'Épée de Bois (the wooden sword), of the rue du Pot de Fer (the iron caldron). However, the history of signboards only becomes official in France from the middle of the Sixteenth Century onward. At Moulins, an ordinance of 1567 prescribed that "all those who wished to hold an inn, should make their names, surnames, and 'enseignes' known to the 'justice.'" Henri III in 1577 decreed that "signboards were of public utility" in the case of all innkeepers who, until then, had merely hung a bunch of leaves or ferns over their door as a sign of their profession. Encouraged by royal attention, hotel and innkeepers displayed the utmost ingenuity in designing amusing or striking signboards to attract the attention of all who passed. It is at this period that glove-makers first adopted, as a sign of their trade, those gigantic red iron gloves which still swing over more than one shop in Paris; whilst boot-makers sported an enormous seven-league boot which would well have suited the giant which Tom Thumb took such malicious pleasure in outwitting. Indeed, the excellent "boutiquiers" of Paris even exaggerated the dimensions of their signboards to such an extent that in 1616 a decree severely limited their height, width and breadth.

Amongst the most popular signboards were those inspired by the wildest fancies. "The Dancing Goat" has been celebrated by Victor Hugo, and "The Spinning Sow," which served as a sign for a caterer on the rue St. Antoine, has a dramatic anecdote connected with it. Among other popular signboards one should note "The Man of Arms," which, finely wrought in iron, decorated the door of a tavern as early as 1492, and even gave its name to the old street in which, under the Revolution, Angé Pitou, of operatic renown, standing on the steps of the tavern, used to sing his famous satires. "St. Michel" is a fine sculpture, dating from the Fifteenth Century, which can still be seen

at 10 rue de la Bierre, originally the symbol of the ancient college of St. Michel, later Pompadour College, which was founded in 1348 by Guillaume de Chanac, bishop of Paris. "The Griffon," of carved and gilded wood, dating from the Seventeenth Century, overlooked a stationer's shop since 1659. "The Annunciation," which one can see at 89 rue St. Martin, is a magnificent bas-relief that first decorated a convent, which, it is said, communicated by subterranean passages with the old church of Ste. Mary, but after the Revolution this old sculpture became and has remained ever since the signboard of a private house. "The Anchor," 38 Quai de Béthune, of wrought iron, dating from the Seventeenth Century, was originally the signboard of an inn situated in front of the landing of the "water-coach," which left the Quai de la Tournelle for Melun; this old anchor still remains, faithfully decorating a tavern, although, during the Commune, it received a bullet which broke its stem in two.

## STEEL INDUSTRY TO BE FREE ON JAN. 1

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Government supervision over the steel industry and steel price-fixing will end on Dec. 31. The War Industries Board so announced on Wednesday, after a conference with spokesmen of the industry.

The steel committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute met with the board to determine the future relations of the government with the industry, in view of the recent announcement that the War Industries Board would go out of existence on Jan. 1, with the approval of President Wilson.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, had prepared a schedule of new maximum prices, effective Jan. 1, materially lower than the present prices, and he made them public with the comment that they represented what the steel industry believed to be a price basis beginning with the new year.

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## GRANGES MAY UNITE TO STUDY PROBLEMS

Massachusetts Organization in  
Annual Session Votes to Invite  
Representatives of Other New  
England States to Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—In order to place the discussion of agricultural and transportation problems of New England on a broader basis than is possible through consideration by individual state granges, the Massachusetts State Grange in its annual session here on Wednesday voted to invite the state granges of the five other states to send representatives to a permanent annual conference, which shall take up these problems with the state agricultural commissioners.

This movement is an extension of a plan that has been tried out on the initiative of the Massachusetts Grange, when last February representatives from all the New England states except Maine considered problems common to them all, principally those growing out of the war.

In its closing session on Thursday the grange went on record as opposed to the government plan of developing waste land until such time as millions of acres of unsettled farm lands are again peopled by agricultural workers. A resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of a state bureau of markets and marketing with the idea that if proper conditions can be brought about, it will be unnecessary for farmers to increase food prices in order to make a living.

It is probable that in the proposed annual conferences detailed reports will be received of conditions affecting the several states, and that plans will be proposed for stimulating increased food production. Also action will be taken to meet the labor situation and any shortage of supplies, including seed, fertilizer and machinery. A resolution was introduced providing that the State Grange take action on the single tax issue. If adopted this will be referred to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Leonard G. Robinson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, was a speaker in the afternoon session. He pointed out that though the eight northeastern states which the bank serves are usually visualized as primarily industrial, they constitute a considerable agricultural factor. They have, he pointed out, 47,886 farms, with a total acreage of 44,319,155. The value of this farm property is \$2,573,554,617, and the productive value per acre ranks high among all the states. Experience has proved, said Mr. Robinson, that the assertion, voiced when the question of rural credits was raised some eight years ago, to the effect that the states comprising the Springfield Federal Land Bank's territory were well supplied with mortgage funds, was untrue. While it is true that well-established farmers in certain favored districts experienced little difficulty in obtaining mortgage credit, this by no means applied to farmers as a whole. Thousands were unable to obtain funds for improvements, buy live stock, seed or machinery without paying an exorbitant price for the money they hired.

This condition became still more emphasized under the abnormal condi-

tions that have obtained since the war began, and which still exist. This situation made reorganization of the farm mortgage system imperative. Farm mortgage troubles are all directly traceable to localization—the dependence of farm mortgages on local money conditions. Mr. Robinson then went on to show how the federal land banks have met existing conditions, and, through the formation of farm loan associations, have enabled the farmer to raise money at interest rates and on long-term loans, which enable him to do business profitably.

## ORDNANCE PROBLEMS IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Some idea of the great work confronting the navy when the United States entered the war, is set forth in the annual report of Rear Admiral Earle, chief of ordnance. To that bureau alone fell the task of expending, during a single year, more than \$500,000,000 for guns and equipment.

In discussing seemingly impossible problems, Admiral Earle disclosed that the navy was called upon not only to arm all United States war craft, auxiliaries, and the merchant fleet, but to provide armament for British, French, Italian, Belgian and Russian shipping. Guns of three to five-inch caliber were at a premium, and the demand for them was 10 times greater than the existing capacity for manufacturing. A total of 937 craft of all kinds, not in the regular navy, were armed between July 1, 1917 and July 1, 1918.

Only brief reference was made to two of the most striking accomplishments of the bureau, the designing, building and shipping of the 14-inch rifles on railway mounts, which effectually hammered the German rear positions in the closing weeks of the war, and the development of a tractor mount for rifles up to 7-inch caliber from which the guns could be fired. This latter achievement, never attained by the allied armies, the report said, was hailed in France with even greater satisfaction than was the arrival of the first of the 14-inch monsters comprising the naval batteries.

## PETITION FOR FARE INCREASE WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California—The City Commission of Sacramento has been officially notified by the State Railroad Commission that the petition of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to increase the carfare on its street-car lines in Sacramento has been voluntarily withdrawn by the traction company and that the petition has been dismissed.

The traction company intimated in withdrawing its petition that since hostilities had ceased in Europe, labor and other expense of operation would soon return to normal and, therefore, the increase asked for seemed no longer necessary to assure a reasonable profit from the operation of their street-car lines in Sacramento. The president of the Sacramento City Commission, however, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in the unanimous opinion of the commissioners it was the threatened resumption of the jitney service which caused the traction company to withdraw its application for an increased fare.

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## GERMAN EDUCATION SYSTEM CRITICIZED

Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard  
Describes Methods in Lecture  
Under the Auspices of Massa-  
chusetts Board of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"German Education" was the subject of a lecture given by Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University in the auditorium of the Massachusetts State House on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Professor Hanus, though a native of Germany, is thoroughly opposed to German methods, and especially with relation to its educational system. He said that the German people are comprised of but two kinds, the masses and the masses, with over 90 per cent belonging to the latter.

The masses, said Professor Hanus, are educated only in the elementary schools, and are qualified for trades, with no possible chance for a career. The boy who attends the elementary school graduates at about the age of 14 years, after which he attends a continuation school, which teaches him a trade but which does not help him out of the rut into a career. He must be a wage earner all his life, even though he is capable of assuming a high office.

The classes, continued Professor Hanus, which are the aristocrats of Germany, attend the secondary schools, which are somewhat like our high schools. Secondary schools are divided into two classes, the higher grade, which has courses of nine years, and the lower grade, which has four or six-year courses. These secondary schools turn out the leaders of the country. All big business men, professors, politicians, and officers of the army are products of the secondary schools. These men dominate the masses, who obediently do the bidding of their "superiors." This is the same

system that is being carried on in the German Army.

The German teachers and professors, said Professor Hanus, are for the most part "bullies." They dominate the students to such an extent that the mental powers of the latter are greatly diminished. This system leaves the average German with an utter lack of initiative and, without a leader, he is absolutely helpless. This has been aptly demonstrated in the recent war, he said.

Professor Hanus showed that the Germans are not materially in advance of other nations, and that their vaunted system of education is merely a mask that covers ignorance. This was the sixth of a series of 12 lectures on "Current History," under the auspices of the Massachusetts Board of Education, held on Wednesday evenings in the auditorium of the State House. The next lecture will be held on Jan. 8, with the remaining lectures on the following five Wednesday nights.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPACT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Theodore Roosevelt has written to George Haven Putnam his conviction that the time has come when the United States and the British Empire can agree to a universal arbitration treaty.

"The time has come," says Mr. Roosevelt, "when we should say that under no circumstances shall there ever be a resort to war between the United States and the British Empire, and that no question can ever arise between them that cannot be settled in judicial fashion, in some such manner as questions between states of our own Union would be settled."

There are many countries not yet at a level of advancement which permits real reciprocity of relations with them, and many other countries so completely unlike our own that at present no such agreement would be possible with them. But the slow march forward of the generations has brought the English-speaking peoples to a point where such an agreement is entirely feasible, and it is eminently desirable among ourselves."

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## COLONIZING PLAN IS RECOMMENDED

United States Secretary of Labor, in Annual Report, Outlines Scheme to Provide Opportunities for the Returned Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishment of a comprehensive policy for a more extensive use of the country's natural resources, as a means of providing profitable employment for the returned soldiers, is recommended by William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, in his annual report to Congress. Saying that "the soil is and must remain the chief working opportunity for large numbers of the nation's wage earners," Secretary Wilson would develop "an orderly, properly planned scheme of colonization, in which the Federal Government shall establish and equip not only individual farms, but also link them together into organized communities."

"Rural planning," says Secretary Wilson, "should be brought into play in order to make life in the rural districts attractive and in order to stem the movement from the farms to the cities. Settlers should likewise be protected from the evils of land speculation. The liberal grants of former years to soldiers were of almost no value to the supposed beneficiaries, because of the speedy transfer to persons who were primarily interested in the resale of such lands at higher prices. I therefore favor the adoption of some form of tenure which will lay less stress upon titles and more upon actual use by occupants."

"I therefore recommend the early enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to permit the preparation of the public domain for this purpose. Such legislation should provide for the purchase of such privately owned areas as it may be found desirable to add to the public areas."

"Nor should our efforts be considered as limited to agriculture. Great areas are, by reason of natural adaptation, necessarily destined for forest uses. The wasteful methods in vogue in the past in the lumber industry have resulted in the practical destruction of our finest forest areas."

"Happily, the possession of the national forests gives us an opportunity to apply the principles of colonization to timberlands also. The substitution of scientific silviculture for timber mining will give us an opportunity to establish permanent forest communities."

"Legislation upon this important subject should include three minimum provisions: (1) The possibility of commercialized speculation must be eliminated; (2) colonists must be given access not only to land, but to farms, not the bare soil, but fully equipped agricultural plants ready to operate; (3) the farms themselves must be welded together into genuine communities by provision for roads, schools and markets, under the general supervision of the federal government."

"The primary principle involved is not the use of men for the development of land, but the development of land for the use of men. With regard to machinery for putting these provisions into effect, I recommend the organization of a board consisting of the secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Labor for the further organization and supervision of the general plan. Regardless of the machinery by which it is put into operation, whatever legislation is granted should recognize the cardinal principle that the natural resources of the nation are for the common good of all, and should be accessible on such terms as to discourage speculation and exploitation and to reward diligence and thrift."

Secretary Wilson refers to the industrial situation and says that "all the properly adapted facilities of the Department of Labor are at present engaged in the study of those problems of reconstruction peculiar to manufacturing and secondary industry." Pointing to the department's fixed policy of acknowledging the right of both employers and wage

earners to organize, the report says that this right and that of collective bargaining have been formally adopted by employers and wage earners through the War Labor Conference Board. This agreement between two hitherto conflicting elements, continues the report, "is presumably temporary in nature, but there is no good reason why it should not be regarded as permanent."

Secretary Wilson's report includes an exhaustive review of the various branches of the Department of Labor during the year, including the activities of the United States Employment Service and the War Labor Administration. Of the former it says that during the fiscal year 1,800,593 placements of persons in industry were made, Illinois leading with 294,639, followed by Ohio with 246,232, the State of Washington with 197,413, and California with 183,913.

## MISSIONS IN INDIA AND AFRICA THE TOPIC

HARTFORD, Connecticut—India and Africa were discussed from a missionary standpoint at the third day's meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Of interest were the talks of three missionaries of "Missions to India and Ceylon in Wartime," affording a glimpse of the unrest under the native exterior during the world struggle. The speakers were the Rev. A. H. Clark of Ahmednagar; Dr. L. H. Beals of Wai, the Rev. James H. Dickson of Telipallal, B. P. Hivale of Bombay spoke on "Christianity in India as Viewed by an Indian."

Four speakers presented African mission problems. They were C. C. Fuller of Chicago, Dr. James B. McCord, the Rev. Fred R. Bunker of Durban and the Rev. James D. Taylor of Amanzimtoti.

Work in Turkey was presented by several workers in that country and in the Balkans.

The Rev. Dr. Francis F. Clark, president of the National Society of Christian Endeavor, presented greetings to be cabled President Wilson from the American Board.

Mr. Dickson, referring to Ceylon, said that about 25 per cent of village mission schools had been closed because of lack of funds. Mr. Taylor said the problem of making civilization safe for the African was one of great importance.

## SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT IS VOICED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—As the result of a public meeting held in Pilgrim Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the League for Permanent Peace, when Hamilton Holt emphasized the necessity for public opinion to express itself vocally as it will to stand back of President Wilson in his mission to the Peace Conference, the following cable message has been sent to President Wilson: "Boston mass meeting yesterday voted with acclaim to cable President Wilson: We stand solidly behind you in your mission to achieve League of Nations."

## ENGINEERS TO CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Practically all of the American National Engineering societies will be represented at the conferences to be held in France regarding problems involved in the rehabilitation of the country. Charles T. Main, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and mill architect and engineer of this city, sailed for France, Dec. 5, on the Espagne on the invitation of the French Minister of Armament, Public Works and Commerce.

## EXCISE TAX IS PROTESTED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Springfield Street Railway Company on Thursday filed with the Massachusetts Public Service Commission a petition for a review and revision of the excise tax which it pays to 15 cities and towns in which the road operates. The company holds that the \$55,000 now paid annually is excessive and it asks for a proportionate reduction from all the municipalities affected.

## FISH EVIDENCE FROM THREE CITIES

Whiting Sold Under Different Names—Additional Testimony in Suit Against Forty Dealers on the Boston Fish Pier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That many cities in the northeastern part of the United States, such as Burlington, Vermont, and Albany and Syracuse, New York, are dependent for more than half of their supply of fish upon the Boston Fish Pier, was disclosed at the trial here on Thursday in the United States District Court on the bill in equity brought by the federal government against 40 dealers at the pier who are alleged to have formed a combination to control the fish business at this port.

The testimony was obtained in the three cities through an examiner, and showed that in Burlington 90 per cent of the supply comes from the Boston Fish Pier, in Albany nearly 60 per cent is Boston fish, while at Syracuse a little more than half is said to be fish obtained in Boston, the remainder being lake fish. It was stated that consumers in Syracuse are beginning to favor salt water fish in preference to the fresh water product. It also developed that a variety of fish known as whiting in Provincetown, Massachusetts, becomes hake in Syracuse, and frequently is sold in the suburbs of Syracuse as sea pike. The Syracuse wholesaler stated that he had sent buyers to Provincetown in an effort to obtain fish directly from the fish captains, but it was found that all the fish at that port had been contracted for, although the buyer remained there several weeks.

A fish dealer in Albany said that he bought between 75 and 80 per cent of his cod and haddock in Boston. No other fish could compete with the Boston product so far as price was concerned. His trade was dependent for nearly two-thirds of its total supply upon the Boston supplies. He thought Boston dealers used more care in handling fish than dealers in New York or Montreal. The difference in price between Boston fish and the product from other sources of supply, he said, averaged nearly two cents a pound. It developed that fish dealers in Albany buy Pacific Coast halibut cheaper at the Boston Fish Pier than in Buffalo, New York, although the halibut is shipped through Buffalo and Albany to Boston and reshipped back to Albany.

The same conditions prevail when the Albany dealer buys cod and haddock from the Booth Fisheries Company in Buffalo, for the supplies of the latter concern are obtained on the Boston Fish Pier and shipped to Buffalo. The Burlington dealers obtain some fish from New York, mostly founders.

The fish dealers in Syracuse, Albany and Burlington were unanimous in stating that fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier were making every effort to popularize the use of so-called ground fish, such as cod, haddock and hake and pollock, in the northeastern part of the United States, and one or two expressed the opinion that the reason that western halibut was quoted lower in Boston than in Buffalo, was because of the desire of dealers in the former city to capture the inland trade, in salt water fish.

FARMING TAUGHT BY MAIL  
DURHAM, New Hampshire—New Hampshire College will teach farming by mail this winter to all residents of the State who enroll for the reading

courses which are now being offered by the extension service. This move comes partly, the announcement received today says, as a continuation of a policy instituted before the war and partly as a result of the feeling that the more technical side of agriculture education has suffered during the extension production campaign that has been going on. The increased interest in agriculture, it is felt, deserves the greatest possible support from the state institutions.

## BONE DRY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington is slowly realizing the humiliation of permitting the national capital to be the special mecca of the "bootlegger." For months conditions in Washington, where the liquor traffic between here and Baltimore appeared to baffle the police, have been called to the attention of Congress. This body was slow to act for the simple reason that it was believed that the Police Department of the city, together with the courts, could handle the problem.

Congress will probably in a very short time settle the question which the city officials failed to solve. A bill to extend the Reed Bone Dry Law to the District of Columbia was introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas moved on Wednesday that the post-office committee be discharged from consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to without a dissenting voice and the bill was placed on the Senate calendar.

Now that the bill is on the calendar it will be in order to take it up at any time either by unanimous consent or by a majority vote. A majority vote on this question can always be secured in the Senate, so that it is very likely that Senator Sheppard will move to take up the consideration of the bill within a few days. The adoption of the Reed Bone Dry Law for the district will, it is known, meet with the approval of the War Department. With the coming home of the troops, thousands of soldiers will visit Washington and the authorities are anxious that the "bootleggers" should be put out of business for the sake of the returning soldiers if for no other reason.

## SOLDIERS MAY GIVE UP BONDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discharged soldiers who do not wish to continue payments on Liberty bond subscriptions made through the army organization will have payments already made returned and the subscription will be canceled. Army officers said on Thursday they did not expect any great number of subscriptions to be nullified.

## BANK CASHIERS IN SESSION

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Nearly 100 members of the National Bank Cashiers Association of Massachusetts attended the annual "shop talk" here on Thursday, which was addressed by Hamilton Holt of New York, and in which timely subjects bearing upon the war reconstruction period were discussed. J. E. Varney of Lawrence, president, presided.

## RAILWAY LOAN PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway have petitioned the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for authority to issue short term notes or coupon bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 for new construction, funding of its floating debt, purchase of property needed for operation, and for payment of debt.

## PLAN TO ADJUST WAR CONTRACTS

United States War Industries Board Seeks Equitable Basis of Remuneration for Work Interrupted by the Armistice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War contracts, their termination and compensation, are the source of growing anxiety and discussion between the government, on one side, and the contractors on the other. The Secretary of War, the Quartermaster-General, and the War Industries Board have all spoken fair words concerning the purpose of the government to treat men who are engaged on war contracts which were interrupted by the armistice generously, but the contractors claim that no money is being paid over, and that the banks which hold their notes will not be satisfied with promises; neither can they carry on their business without money. New England is particularly hard hit in this respect.

The Quartermaster, the contractors say, wishes to cancel contracts at once, leaving them with quantities of material on hand which they purchased on the strength of the government requirements, much of which cannot be used for civilian purposes. This will mean a loss running into many millions for the contractors. Moreover, a bill has been introduced into Congress which not only provides for immediate cancellation of contracts, but stipulates that contractors shall be paid only for their actual output, no profit being allowed. The Secretary of War is to say what is a reasonable compensation, and there is to be no appeal from his decision.

There will be opposition to this bill, and it is said to be probable that one dealing more liberally with the contractors will be substituted. The position taken by the War Industries Board is that no man who entered into a contract with the government, whether written or verbal, should lose a penny. Men who accepted orders over the telephone or by telegraph, trusted the government, and they had been paid as promptly as the men who had written contracts. Those who are acquainted with the President's views on the subject say that it was no part of his plan to show a niggardly spirit toward the men who had acceded to the government's request to rush supplies when it was thought that they would be badly needed. There should be no sharp bargaining on the part of the government, they say. The War Industries Board is only an advisory body, but in so far as it has any influence, it is going to use it to get payment for the business men who had

government orders, and to get it as promptly as possible.

It is not to be understood that there is any disposition on the part of the War Industries Board to help the profiteering contractor. There are, unfortunately, men who would use this opportunity to get big money for small values, who want to be paid for what the government did not need, and who would sell it over again to another customer. The government, it is pointed out, should take into consideration the circumstances prevailing when the contract was made and the difficulties that the contractor will have to face in readjusting his business. A fair profit for the contractor, and no profiteering at the expense of the government, is the policy that the War Industries Board supports.

## WOMEN RAISE FUND FOR SENATE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The National Woman's Party has raised the sum of \$10,000 to spend in campaigning for the one vote necessary to pass the federal woman suffrage amendment at this present session of Congress, and has requested volunteers to the number of 1000 women to picket the Senate next Monday morning. Miss Alice Paul, president of the organization, announced that three senators—Gay of Louisiana, Borah of Idaho and Moses of New Hampshire—who had previously voted "no" were undecided as to how they would vote when the question comes up again and that organizers had been sent into their states to work with their constituents. She also called attention to the fact that if the suffrage amendment is not passed at this session, the action of the House of Representatives will be nullified and the work must be begun all over again.

## EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS' CLASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, and the Boston Employment Managers Association are to cooperate in giving a part-time course for employment managers. These institutions, which have cooperated in giving the shorter courses, are attempting to fill the demand for training persons in this vicinity by offering a course which will meet two afternoons each week for a period of 20 weeks, beginning about Jan. 14.

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## GERMANS MUST REPAY, SAYS HENRY VAN DYKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"Not vengeance but vindication is what we fought for, and what we must demand in terms of peace," declared Henry Van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, before the New York Southern Society. "Vindication means the upholding of justice and the prevention of crimes. A repetition of the crimes of 1914 must be made impossible. We do not demand punitive indemnity, but reformatory indemnity. All that the Germans smashed they must rebuild. All the outward physical harm they have done must be repaired. Peace founded on justice and backed by a league of powers—that is what America wants. We count on President Wilson at the peace council to help reach that end."



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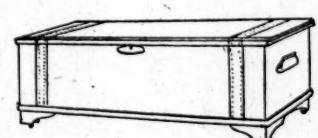
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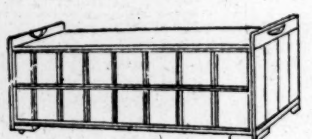
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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## AMERICAN LEAGUE IN FIRST SESSION

**Award 1918 Pennant to Boston Club—Discuss Availability of Shortening the 1919 Playing Season From 154 to 140 Games**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—A meeting of the board of directors of the American League preceded the opening session of the league itself, Thursday afternoon. This delayed the annual league session, throwing much of the important business over till today. The directors went through the formality of awarding the 1918 pennant to the Boston American Club.

About the most important discussion taken up by the board of directors was that of the length of the 1919 playing season. The discussions resulted in no recommendation. Teams favoring a shorter schedule than that of previous years, one of 140 games, were New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington and Detroit. Boston held out strongly for the customary 154-game schedule. The attitude of Cleveland and Chicago was not known. The short schedule is favored by B. B. Johnson, president of the league, to do away with the confusion of mid-season double-headers in the summer months. This would be accompanied by giving vacant dates on which postponed games may be played off, and preventing the practice of some club presidents, of putting off regularly scheduled games on flimsy excuses, to make an opportunity for later "bargain day" crowds, at double-headers.

Manager and stockholder Connie Mack of Philadelphia, said: "War conditions make the short schedule the proper thing. Many teams of the major leagues will be enabled to train at home under such conditions, with a later opening date, and the few clubs that go South will be able to make money on their exhibition games, because the whole of Dixie will not be crowded with touring big league training troupes."

"The transportation question also must be considered. For awhile the traveling expenses of a baseball club will be an expense out of all proportion to other years. It will be about as difficult, as expensive, to transport the players, too. When conditions change, the league could go back to the old schedule, but the arguments favor a shorter season now."

Around the lobby and corridors of the hotel, where the baseball leaders were meeting, there was much speculation over an offer to buy the Boston Red Sox, champions of the league and winners of the 1918 world's series, away from the H. H. Frazee interests. There is considerable friction between Mr. Frazee and President Johnson of the league and no secret that the latter would like to see the Boston club president out of the league, preferably through diplomatic means.

The man who proclaimed the offer for the Red Sox was Nathan Cook of Cleveland, Ohio, who came to the meeting with Vice-President E. S. Barnard of the Cleveland club. Cook, when asked about the offer, asserted he had ample financial backing to buy the Boston club, but that the business would have to be guided by the attitude of Mr. Frazee.

One of the important problems up before the league presidents, as soon as routine business is disposed of, is that of determining the status of baseball players under contract, who left their clubs toward the close of last summer's abbreviated schedule to go to ship building or steel plants, and play baseball in industrial leagues. There is much animus against such players.

Such attention was paid to this problem on Thursday, however, was desultory. President Johnson stated in advance of the league meeting that a request was to be introduced before the close of the league session, which ends Saturday, but as to its tenor, or author, he was non-committal. The request of the National League, sent before that body went into adjournment in New York for a joint session with the American League, was received, and the alternative suggested in it, of a joint committee session of representatives of the two major leagues, was favored by the magnates here. The American League committee will be instructed in detail as to the stand of the league on matters concerning the reconstruction program in professional baseball.

Not nearly so many player deals between clubs are expected at this annual meeting, as at former ones, because the different clubs are uncertain of the men who will be on their active roster, and in good baseball trim for the coming season, due to the great number of big league athletes in army or navy service.

A. R. Tearney, president of the Three I minor league, who was appointed at Peoria, Illinois, at the recent meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to act for the minors in a revision of the system of relations between major and minor league baseball, was present at the opening. Mr. Tearney issued a statement in reply to one made by J. H. Farrell, of the International League, who is secretary of the National Association and stated that Tearney had no authority to negotiate with the majors as the representative of minor leagues. Mr. Tearney said: "I was appointed at the recent meeting in Peoria, and Mr. Farrell cannot repudiate the fact. Joseph Tinker of the American Association and John Holland of the Western League were

appointed to serve with me as representatives of the minor leagues, and we shall go through with our plans despite Mr. Farrell's objection."

## HOLM WILL COACH COLUMBIA SWIMMERS

NEW YORK, New York—While systematic coaching for the candidates for the Columbia University swimming team will not start until after the students return from their holiday vacation, some of the men are doing informal practicing under the coaching of George Holm, who has been signed as temporary swimming coach. Holm was formerly swimming instructor for the Brookline Swimming Club and is now director of swimming at the Teachers College, this city.

It is not expected that the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will hold its annual championship meet this year, but the colleges which have taken part in past championships will have teams and meet each other much along the lines proposed by the Intercollegiate Basketball League.

## HARVARD HAS GOOD HOCKEY PROSPECTS

**Although No Veterans of Previous Teams Are Now Enrolled, Several Fast Men Expected to Return at Opening Next Term**

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The prospects for a good hockey team at Harvard University this winter are very good. While there are no players with varsity experience now enrolled in college, a number of former college men are due to return to their desks again with the opening of the next term early in January.

The first meeting of candidates for the team will be called soon after college reopens on Jan. 2. While no official action has as yet been taken by the Harvard Athletic Association in this regard, the return to Cambridge this week of R. E. Gross '19 made it practically certain that the Crimson will be represented the coming season by a seven. Gross coached both freshman and informal teams last season, and in addition captained the latter aggregation. He is a very fast wing, but was out of commission much of last year.

Gross can be depended on to coach the university team this winter, if no arrangement is made with Alfred Winsor, Harvard's veteran hockey instructor. The latter may retire, as he has served for at least 14 years as a coach at Harvard. He has also been highly successful. G. A. Percy, who was expected to return to college, has decided instead to enter business after his discharge from the Marine Corps where he holds a lieutenant's rank. His decision will deprive the Crimson not only of a speedy forward but also of a clever baseball player.

The members of the 1921 team who are now in college are Roger Buntin, the regular rover, and F. M. Bacon and C. C. Adams, a pair of substitute wings. Buntin was an especially clever carrier of the puck last winter, but inclined to individualism. The other two got their numerals against Yale University.

Three other 1921 players have signified their intention of reentering Harvard next month. The Stillman brothers, E. H. and C. S., have returned from their aviation studies in Toronto, and H. P. King expects to be mustered out at Camp Devens. King's position last year was point, and E. H. Stillman was his substitute. C. S. Stillman was the regular goal tender, but was unable to play in the Yale game.

Capt. E. L. Bigelow is still at Camp Lee training for a commission, while the remainder of the 1921 team who are likely to return before the hockey season is very old are: Roderick Phillips, L. B. Van Ingen, wings; S. Humphrey, cover point; J. A. Sessions, substitute cover point; and J. H. Holmes Jr., who played goal against Yale. F. C. Church and J. G. Coolidge '24 have inquired about readmittance to Harvard. Both were members of the 1920 team. Other players on this team who will likely be available are: H. V. Bigelow, E. Cabot, R. W. Emmons, J. S. Higgins, E. C. Johnson, W. J. Loudnerback, R. G. Payne, D. C. Seager, J. Stubbs, H. G. Trevor and N. S. Walker, the captain, who is in the aviation service.

Three riuks will be erected on Soldiers Field, and there the varsity as well as the 1922 team will practice and play the majority of their games. When the plans for the season are more definitely decided upon, the schedules will be arranged.

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## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHING AVERAGES FOR THE SEASON OF 1918

	G.	W.	L.	IP.	AB.	Opp.	R.	ER.	ERA.	SO.	HB.	WP.	T.O.F.
Barfoot, Newark	7	5	2	56	212	56	18	8	1.29	11	7	2	5
Heitman, Rochester	27	17	6	204	718	137	53	20	1.32	61	89	8	2
Woodward, Newark	6	4	2	51	166	26	15	8	1.41	33	22	4	1
Beckervit, Binghamton	25	17	4	177	623	123	52	29	1.48	59	104	12	1
Ogden, Newark	11	5	5	79	288	69	23	13	1.49	28	41	2	1
Loyne, Jersey City	14	9	5	122	453	100	39	21	1.55	33	42	9	3
Hubbell, Newark	11	7	4	92	337	77	25	16	1.57	15	32	5	4
Verbut, Binghamton	17	9	4	117	436	107	33	21	1.61	24	33	1	1
S. Lewis, Toronto	12	2	9	56	256	73	27	17	1.61	24	44	2	3
Wilkinson, Rochester	6	3	2	55	206	47	26	10	1.64	27	24	1	1
Champion, Binghamton	6	4	1	166	38	12	9	1	1.72	14	16	3	1
Barnes, Binghamton	23	13	4	146	544	126	46	30	1.85	42	60	5	4
Heck, Syracuse-Tor.	25	17	6	206	750	260	107	60	1.88	74	146	15	1
Herschler, Toronto	29	21	6	244	898	205	79	51	1.88	80	118	6	4
Frook, Binghamton	23	9	14	139	635	99	47	30	1.88	29	75	4	2
Higgins, Bing.	32	15	4	210	786	178	74	44	1.89	51	68	4	7
Tuero, Binghamton	8	4	3	62	230	54	15	13	1.89	35	40	4	2
Cooper, Buffalo	19	6	6	148	545	126	53	28	1.94	39	60	3	1
Peterson, Toronto	27	18	8	286	835	190	68	54	2.06	59	115	4	1
Brigam, Rochester	39	16	18	279	1034	250	119	65	2.10	123	157	16	4
Hoyt, Newark	5	2	3	43	161	33	17	10	2.10	9	25	1	2
Jensen, Newark	20	8	12	153	583	126	58	37	2.11	40	64	4	1
Parnham, Baltimore	34	22	10	258	953	202	99	62	2.15	98	138	10	5
Russell, Rochester	6	2	3	43	140	34	18	10	2.15	16	28	2	1
Rommel, Newark	32	12	15	235	875	213	92	58	2.22	62	80	8	5
Thomson, Buffalo	22	10	12	134	458	107	37	20	2.24	112	156	11	7
Ross, Newark	15	10	4	124	470	112	42	22	2.32	45	67	3	5
Steffen, Buffalo	19	7	10	120	454	123	55	31	2.32	27	38	5	2
B. Lewis, Baltimore	32	12	10	207	783	184	85	54	2.35	89	124	4	10
Edvin, Buffalo	27	14	10	271	1081	265	105	55	2.36	54	76	15	5
Bills, Binghamton	4	4	6	246	65	32	18	2	2.39	22	15	2	1
Hagen, Rochester	31	12	14	235	901	212	108	63	2.41	86	128	3	7
Grant, Rochester	19	4	7	110	429	125	58	30	2.46	46	21	3	3
Swigler, Newark	12	6	4	89	340	83	39	25	2.53	30	44	4	2
Barnhardt, Syracuse	32	12	17	248	923	238	111	70	2.51	75	90	13	2
Webb, Binghamton	13	3	3	71	244	50	27	20	2.54	27	29	2	2
Kneisch, Baltimore	14	2	6	85	317	81	36	24	2.57	28	34	3	1
F. Walker, Nwk-Bing	12	6	4	89	435	143	76	41	2.58	53	42	11	2
LaBate, Jersey City	14	2	4	87	308	84	47	25	2.58	23	24	3	1
Heifrich, Balt.-Buffalo	17	5	11	135	512	143	64	39	2.60	45	55	5	4
Horsey, Jersey City	17	2	11	125	474	138	80	37	2.66	32	28	2	1
Thomson, Buffalo	22	10	12	134	458	107	37	20	2.66	28	38	5	2
Justin, Toronto	32	10	27	249	948	247	106	83	2.75	71	87	4	1
McCabe, Jersey City	10	2	8	315	80	32	27	2	2.86	19	42	4	1
Achile, Tor.-Ham'l'n	23	7	13	166	655	185	55	29	2.98	60	47	3	2
Shea, Syracuse-Ham.	20	8	11	149	582	165	103	51	3.08	60	62	4	2
Rose, Buffalo	30	10	10	229	938	226	127	81	3.12	49	4	1	1
L. Walker, Syracuse	11	2	6	81	304	82	41	29	3.22	25	29	4	1
Herbert, Baltimore	20	8	14	536	143	75	51	3	3.23	60	59	5	6
Ververs, Jersey City	20	3	15	139	539	157	91	50	3.23	58	40	2	3
Thomson, Buffalo	22	10	12	134	458	107	37	20	3.23	28	38	5	2
Hehl, Jersey City	20	3	15	143	562	155	101	65	3.53	54	34	7	1
Maude, Jersey City	14	2	8	89	344	101	73	35	3.54	41	40	4	1
LaDestro, Syr.-N.Y.K.	8	4	18	186	52	30	19	3	3.56	8	10	1	2
Waldauer, Buffalo	10	1	10	129	471	106	76	48	3.56	24	27	2	1
Warhop, Toronto	7	4	1	41	210	46	21	3	3.73	16	27	2	1
Ray, Syr.-Hamilton	18	5	7	122	492	160	88	51	3.76	54	32	3	1
Vance, Rochester	9	5	2	62	283	85	39	31	3.88	23	34	4	1
Shields, Buffalo	12	6	4	89	426	104	38	20	4.00	24	44	2	1
Crabtree, Toronto	7	2	3	62	197	57	33	26	4.50	29	33	4	1
Whitehouse, Jer. City	6	3	3	44	164	53	29	22	4.50	19	12	1	1

## BARFOOT LEADS LEAGUE BOXMEN

**Of Pitchers Who Took Part in 40 or More Innings, Newark Pitcher Best in International**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Official averages for the pitchers of the International League for the season of 1918 show that Barfoot of the Newark club was the leading boxman of that organization among those who took part in at least 40 innings. Heitman of the Rochester club is found in second place, with Woodward of Newark third. Sixty-one players are listed in all, and the leader had an average of .129 earned runs scored against him per nine-inning game, while Crabtree of Toronto and Whitehouse of Jersey City are tied for last place with 4.50 each.

Worrell of Baltimore, who is twenty-sixth in the list, was the hardest-worked pitcher in the league, as he took part in 40 games, pitching 321 innings and having 1191 batsmen face him. He also won the greatest number of games of any pitcher in the league, being credited with 25, and he was found for the greatest number of safe hits, 268. As 80 earned runs were scored off him, he had the rather high average of .224.

Brogan of Rochester lost the greatest number of games, having 18 defeats charged up against him. He also gave the most bases on balls, 123, struck out the most batsmen, 157, and hit the most, 16. His average of earned runs a game was 2.10. Rose of Buffalo, who pitched 229 innings, had the most runs scored against him, 127. The most earned runs were scored against Justin of Toronto, 83. Heck of Syracuse and Toronto made the most wild pitches, 15. Rose was taken out of the box the most times, 11, and B. Lewis of Baltimore was called in to finish more games than any other pitcher, his relief performances numbering 10.

**SYRACUSE NAMES CAPTAIN**  
SYRACUSE, New York—Joseph Alexander, of this city, has been elected captain of the Syracuse University football team for next season. He played left guard.

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## BETHLEHEM WANTED ON PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Followers of soccer football in this State are much pleased over the announcement that the Bethlehem team, champions of the United States Football Association, will probably make a trip to the Pacific Coast late this month, and play games with some of the local clubs.

Soccer delegates of this district recently met, at which time plans were outlined for the invasion by the champions, and all that is now needed to make the trip a sure thing is to raise the money required to meet the guarantee of the Bethlehem squad.

It is the plan of the local authorities to have two picked teams meet in a trial contest in this city, Dec. 15, and from the best of the players on these two teams an eleven will be picked to play the visitors in the final of three games. The two other games would find the eleven of the Union Iron Works and Moore Shipyards being the opponents to the champions. The dates as arranged follow:

Dec. 22—Union Iron Works vs. Bethlehem Steel at San Francisco.  
Dec. 25—Moore Shipyards vs. Bethlehem Steel at Oakland.  
Dec. 28—All Stars vs. Bethlehem Steel at San Francisco.

## PICKUPS

It is said that President H. N. Hempstead and Manager J. J. McGraw of the New York Giants plan to confer with President H. H. Frazee and Manager E. G. Barrow of the Boston Red Sox in regard to taking their spring training trip together.

The releasing of P. J. Moran as manager of the Philadelphia Nationals comes as a big surprise to the followers of the league, as he is credited with having made a fine showing. If he wants to continue in baseball, there is little doubt but he can secure a good position as a manager or coach of pitchers.

J. A. Heydler well merits his elevation to the position of president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs. He has been secretary-treasurer of that organization for a number of years and has greatly improved the work of that office. It is also pleasing to note that he will carry on his old duties as well as the new.

## TENNIS LEADERS TO HOLD MEETING

**Executive Committee of United States National Lawn Tennis Association Will Hold Annual Session in New York City**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will hold its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria today and questions of fundamental importance to this popular sport will be considered and put in shape to be presented to the association when it holds its annual meeting in this city next February. It is expected that today's meeting will be a long one.

Maj. G. T. Adee, president of the association, who has been serving in the United States Army, is expected to preside, as he has recently been mustered out of the service. This is his second term as president of the association, and he is certain to receive a reelection next year. In his absence, J. S. Myrick, vice-president of the association, has been acting president, and it is expected that he will be reelected another term. E. F. Torrey, secretary-treasurer, is expected to receive another term and Lieut. R. N. Williams '24, the former national singles champion, who is in active service in France, will probably be returned to the board of sectional delegates.

With the war over, the officials of the tennis association realize that there is a big chance to make this sport even more popular than it has been in the past, and a serious effort is to be made to take full advantage of the opportunities offered. The many tournaments will be scheduled the coming year is certain, and the big championship events will be played up, as it is expected that practically all of the leading players who have been in war service will be released by the time the titles are to be decided.

The method of playing the doubles championship tournament has been receiving special attention from a committee appointed for the purpose of trying to devise some way of holding this tournament that will be satisfactory to all concerned. The committee which has been working on it is made up of H. L. Waldner of Chicago, C. L. Childs of Pittsburgh and Edwin Sheafe of Boston.

Up to 1917 the doubles championship title had been decided by having the winners of the various doubles sectional tournaments meet at a central point and play for the right of challenging the title holders, this challenge match to



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF THE  
RICE SITUATION

End of Restrictions on Importation Into the United States Expected to Work Many Benefits—Japan's Crop Is Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In a review of the rice situation throughout the world, W. T. Wellich & Co., of San Francisco, state that as "restrictions on the importation of foreign rice to the United States continue, it will be necessary for the merchants of this country, whenever possible, to arrange direct shipments in foreign bottoms from the Orient to Cuba or Europe, or else leave the entire business in the hands of other countries."

In discussing the question of foreign rice restriction and the ruling of the War Trade Board on that subject, the report concludes: "This means that you cannot import foreign rice into the United States for domestic consumption before purchasing from the Orient. An import license must first be secured and then application made for export licenses in the usual manner, which renders business practically impossible. We should not lose sight of the fact that unless relief is secured soon, the oriental shippers, who are already sending their representatives to Cuba, will capture the business we have worked so hard to build up during the period of the war, completely eliminating the San Francisco importer from participating in this business."

This company reports the Hong Kong market as being active, this being due to the buying by Japanese merchants f.o.b., prices having advanced. This will not, it is said, be reflected in higher c.i.f. prices, Pacific Coast, for shipment from Hong Kong. Hong Kong suppliers state that new crop Shams will be available for shipment from December onward, but the Saigon crop is delayed, and is not expected in the market until February or March.

Demand from South America and Cuba, says the report, is still negligible because stocks are sufficient for the present. A buying movement from Cuba is expected to develop soon because purchasers there must anticipate their needs as new supplies must come all the way from the Orient. Shipment to Cuba via the United States requires at least 90 days and has during the last year at times required five months, due to transshipment and congestion of stocks at Kobe.

The latest forecast for the coming Japanese crop, the Wellich report states, is 55,780,000 kokus (one koku equaling 303 pounds). This represents an increase of about 8 per cent over the Japanese crop for last year. In addition to this Japan imports for home consumption 800,000 tons from Saigon and Rangoon.

The W. T. Wellich & Co. representative that rice has always been one of the favorite staple articles among all classes in that country, but that on account of the big demand in prices caused by the high rate of exchange the less fortunate have diminished their rations and now consider rice as a luxury.

STOCK MARKET  
HAS A REACTION

The New York Stock market yesterday was rather irregular, and the closing was weak. There were a number of net declines of a point or more, including Union Pacific, Steel, American and Missouri Pacific. Mexican Petroleum lost two points as did Lackawanna Steel, and American Smelting and St. Paul were off more than the average. Shipments were erratic during the noon hour, Marine preferred losing most of its earlier gain but soon recovering. Atlantic Gulf gained a point. Boston had a very dull session.

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec. ....	1.36	1.39 1/2	1.36	1.37 1/2
Jan. ....	1.35	1.37	1.34 1/2	1.35 1/2
Feb. ....	1.34 1/2	1.37	1.34 1/2	1.34 1/2
Mar. ....	1.34 1/2	1.37	1.34 1/2	1.35
May ....	1.35	1.37	1.34 1/2	1.35 1/2
Oats—				
Dec. ....	.75	.75	.74	.74
Jan. ....	.73 1/2	.74 1/2	.73 1/2	.73 1/2
Feb. ....	.73 1/2	.74 1/2	.73 1/2	.73 1/2
Mar. ....	.73 1/2	.74 1/2	.73 1/2	.73 1/2
May ....	.73 1/2	.74 1/2	.73 1/2	.73 1/2
Pork—				
Jan. ....	48.90	48.50	48.50	48.50
May ....	45.15	45.20	44.80	44.90
Lard—				
Dec. ....	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Jan. ....	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
May ....	25.87 1/2	25.87 1/2	25.87 1/2	25.87 1/2

## MEXICAN OIL AFFAIRS

TAMPIO, Mexico—Material consigned to the Transcontinental Petroleum Company, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has arrived here from the United States for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Seledad to Los Naranjos, and for the building of steel tanks for the storage of more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil.

## EXCHANGE SEEKS MORE ROOM

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Stock Exchange has purchased the Mortimer Building, adjoining the exchange. It is understood that the exchange intends to enlarge its quarters. Prominent banking interests believe that its operations will greatly expand during the period of reconstruction.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	62	63 1/2	62	62 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
*Am Beet Sugar	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am Loco	64	64	64	64
Am Smelting	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am T & T	103	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Anacosta	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Atchafalaya	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	93
Bald Loco	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
B & O	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Beth Steel	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Beth Stl 8% pfd.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106
B R T	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Can Pacific	160 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Chen Leather	62	62	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
C M & St P	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chl. R I & P	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
C R I & P 7%	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
C R I & P 7%	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
China	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Corn Products	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Cruible Steel	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Cuba Cane	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Cuba Cane pfd	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Erle	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Gen Motors	127	127	127	127
Goodrich	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Inspration	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Max Motor	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Int M pfd	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Midvale	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
No Pac cfs	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y Central	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
N Y C & H	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
No Pacific	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Penn	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Piercer-Arrow	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Rep Cons	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
R I & Stl	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
So Pacific	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
So Railway	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am & W	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Texas Co	190	190 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
U Pacific	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
U S Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U S Steel pfd	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Utah Copper	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Western Pacific	22	22	22	22
Western Union	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Willis-Overland	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Total sales 410,700 shares.				

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 2 1/2%	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2 1/2%	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 3 1/2%	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 4 1/2%	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib 5 1/2%	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Lib 6 1/2%	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Lib 7 1/2%	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Lib 8 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 9 1/2%	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lib 10 1/2%	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

Am For Sec 5%	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5%	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6%	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Lyons 6%	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris 6%	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
French Republic 5%	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ug K 5 1/2% 1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ug K 5 1/2% 1920	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ug K 5 1/2% 21	98	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
A Chem com	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Wool com	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	46	46	46	46
Arizona Com	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cal & Ariz com	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Booth Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Boston Elev	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Boston & Me	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Butte & Sup	67	67	67	67
Cal & Ariz com	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Cal & Hecla	450	450	450	450
Copper Range	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Davis Daily	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
East & Ariz com	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Fairbanks	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Granby	81	81	81	81
Greene-Can	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
I Cream com	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Isle Royale	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	13	13	13	13
Mass Gas	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
May-Old Colony	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	55	55	55	55
N Y N H & H	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
North	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
O D Dominion	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Oscoda	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
Stewart	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Union Fruit	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
United Shoe	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U S Smelting	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Utah Cons	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	36c	40c
Aetna Explos	7 1/2	8
Amalgamated	7 1/2	8
Big Ledge	7 1/2	8
Boston & Mt	53c	55c
Butte Detroit	2	4
Caledonia	30c	31c
Calumet & J	2 1/2	3
Canada Cop	2 1/2	3
Cash Boy	8	9
Chev Motors	140	150
Cong Arizona	1 1/2	2
Con Copper	1 1/2	2
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	7
Curtiss	11	13
Emerson	1 1/2	2 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3
Glenrock	2 1/2	3
Goldfield Cons	27	29
Green Monster	5 1/2	6 1/2
Hoe Mining	5 1/2	6 1/2
Houston Oil	74	77
Howe Sound	4 1/2	5 1/2
Jerome Yards	14 1/2	15 1/2
Jumbo	14	15
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6 1/2
Keystone	33 1/2	35 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	13 1/2	14 1/2
Marathon Copper	28 1/2	29 1/2
Marsh	46 1/2	47 1/2
McKin Dar	46 1/2	47 1/2
Merritt	24	24 1/2
Midwest Oil	114	118
Midwest Refining	121 1/2	123
Oklia P & R	9 1/2	9 1/2
Okmulgee	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pac-Tungsten	18 1/2	19 1/2
Peerless	18 1/2	19 1/2
Saugella Ref	6 1/2	7
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	2
Sinclair Gulf	20	20 1/2
Stanton	8 1/2	9
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	12 1/2
United Motors	34 1/2	35
U Verde Ext	37	38 1/2
U S Steam	5 1/2	6
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2
Wright Martin	4	4 1/2

\*Ex-rights.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent.

STEEL NEEDS OF  
THE RAILROADS

Mills Depend Very Largely on This Demand, Which Is Considered to Be Heavy

NEW YORK, New York—Under normal peace conditions steel mills must depend on railroads for consuming a large percentage of their product. The roads are by far the largest customers, and their normal requirements run into many millions of tons. Unless railroad buying is permitted to resume its normal course, steel mills may lose an immense volume of business, and a decline in prices is sure to follow.

This decline will probably not be immediate. The mills are fairly well booked ahead, and government work, although falling off by cancellations, is still considerable in volume. A heavy foreign demand is expected soon, which, it is hoped, will take up any slack that occurs. But if railroad buying holds off long the final result is obvious.

That the railroads need steel is beyond question. Their experiences in the last two winters have convinced railroad men of what equipment and steel interests have asserted for years, that their motive power, rolling stock and other equipment was not sufficient for their needs, due to inadequate purchases in the last decade. But the roads are not satisfied to let the Railroad Administration do their buying without their having the right to say how many and what kinds of cars or engines each needs; and further, they are not willing to accept engines and cars arbitrarily allocated to them at present high prices. The sentiment is that the government having taken the roads as a war measure, and standardized equipment for the same reason, the extra cost should be borne by the roads, but should be charged as a war burden.

Again, the Railroad Administration has at present no definite assurance of how long the roads will be under its control. This fact, combined with opposition of railroad interests to accepting at full cost price the standardized engines and cars, has caused the administration to hold off in regard to purchasing rails and equipment.

MEXICAN OIL  
FIELD ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK, New York—Considerable progress is being made in Mexico by the Texas Company. A refinery is under construction at Port Lobos, which will be a duplicate of its Tampico plant to a large extent. The Tampico plant began operations Sept. 1, having been in construction for a year. The first cargo of about 70,000 barrels of Tepetate crude oil from the company's producing properties in the field of that name was loaded Nov. 4. Properties of the Texas Company in Mexico are operated by the Texas Company of Mexico, a Mexican corporation. The company's Tampico works, on a 1,000-acre tract, consist of a connection to stills and equipment connected with them, main auxiliary structures, which make an independent village. Port Lobos is the terminus of the company's 10-inch pipe line to Tepetate, 21 miles. Much of the distance is through a dense jungle. Part of the way the pipe was laid on the bottom of a lake and part of the way through swamps. The company has established at Port Lobos, directly behind Lobos Island, facilities for loading oil tankers anchored in deep water. The work of launching two 8-inch sea-loading lines was difficult, but was accomplished successfully in surprisingly short time. The outer end of each line is submerged in about 40 feet of water, and by means of flexible hose connections vessels anchored in proper position can be loaded as readily as if moored to a dock.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £28,672,000, increased £1,259,000; circulation £67,508,000, increased £461,000; bullion £77,730,000, increased £1,719,000; other securities £95,901,000, decreased £1,695,000; other deposits £152,999,000, decreased £1,999,000; public deposits £27,418,000, increased £888,000; government securities £73,685,000, increased £441,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Hall Bedroom  
Spacious

To make an attractive, convenient room of a narrow, high-ceilinged hall bedroom, was the task that confronted a young business woman, who had taken a two-room semi-furnished apartment for herself and her schoolgirl sister.

A comfortable couch in the living room was used for the young business woman's bed, while the tiny hall bedroom was to be the special domain of the schoolgirl sister. The bedroom measured seven by twelve feet, plus an eight-inch deep niche in which was placed a north window that never received a ray of real sunshine, because of the high building across the way.

The room held an octopus of an oak "costumer," a black walnut chest of drawers with a walnut framed mirror hung above a three-quarter size white iron bed; the latter being in poor condition, much of the enamel having chipped off; one straight backed, near-leather upholstered mission chair, and two tiny, ugly-colored fringed carpet rugs.

The woodwork was ivory white, the paper a much figured Chinese pattern in rather pleasant colorings, gray, blue, and touches of rose. The floor was painted a good shade of dark brown.

New curtains were the first purchases, to replace the dingy, unlovely Nottingham affairs that hung stringily in front of the single window. A fine scrim was chosen. Not a perfectly plain scrim, for the room was high and the window reached nearly to the ceiling; an unpleasantly sheet-draped effect would have been given such windows by plain curtains. Of course, striped fabric was also out of the question, so a large block pattern was selected, the blocks being formed by intersecting lines of drawn work. These curtains were hung from flat curtain rods, placed inside the border molding of the woodwork that framed the window.

The salvage was left on each side of the curtains, no heading was made above the casing through which the rod was run, and the hem at the bottom, almost the depth of one of the pattern blocks, was placed just below a band of the drawn work, giving the effect of a drawn work hem. When slipping the rods through the curtains, a thimble was placed over the end of the rod to avoid catching and pulling any threads.

A tiny mahogany-finish table was requisitioned from the living room and placed beside the head of the bed, directly in front of a door which was never used. This table possessed a lower shelf and two shallow drawers. Writing materials were kept in the drawers, books, papers and magazines on the shelf.

A cheerful little lamp, the base of which resembled a square candlestick of white enameled metal touched with pastel colors, the odd shade of rose over amber silk, combined with Chinese patterned silk at the sides, stood on the top of the table in company with a tiny clock and two favored photographs.

An oval braided rag rug of the inexpensive, machine-made variety repeated the colors of the wall paper. Of course, the two ugly little carpet rugs were discarded, and plain white covers replaced the elaborate-patterned Battenburg covers over pink that had been on the bed and dresser.

The room then looked cooler and far less crowded. Plans for new furniture could be made at leisure. After considerable thought, it was decided to replace the large iron bed with a single bed, and to purchase an army cot, of the wood and canvas folding variety, to serve for the occasional schoolgirl guest, rather than sacrifice so much of the precious floor space to a large bed.

A wooden day bed of very simple design, finished in ivory white enamel, was chosen; and, instead of being placed in the position formerly occupied by the old bed, along the 12-foot wall, was put across the end of the room. It just exactly fitted, and, because the bed was narrow, could be made up without moving from side to side.

The cover chosen was a soft, green, broadcloth fabric. Several pillows, square and bolster shape, were covered with this same material. Plain mauve taffeta was used for another, a round pillow with corded shirring. Three small rose silk covered pillows were placed in lingerie "slips" of Madeira embroidered handkerchief linen and flit lace. These rose-white cushions harmonized nicely with the green and mauve, beside repeating the note of pink of the wall paper.

A large bureau of ivory white enamel was chosen. It was placed next to the window and directly opposite the door opening into the living room. For this reason, it was not treated in the conventional "bureau manner."

The cover used was the same green broadcloth of the day bed cover, and the ends were uneven, two crystal-silver tassels weighting the points at each end.

Near the window end, stood an old-fashioned rose bowl of crystal cut glass. This was filled with a mass of short-stemmed pink roses, the dark leaves showing through the glass in a delightful way, the pink blossoms reflected in the tilted mirror.

At the other end was an oval basket, made like a narrow-mouthed porcelain jar, the cover and the twisted grass handles decorated with crisp little organdie flowers.

A pair of old-fashioned prism-hung glass candlesticks, with rose-colored, hand-dipped wax candles, contributed welcome notes of reflected light in the mirror.

A long, flat, glass tray occupied a generous part of the top of the bureau. This was left quite empty most of the time, save for the rose bowl.

But when the bureau was put into real, practical use—night and morning—the brush and comb and other toilet needfuls were placed upon it.

Between times, this conventional dresser equipment was kept in one of the top drawers, convenient, accessible, but not in evidence.

The oak "costumer" was banished. In its place was used a branching wall fixture, originally intended only for candles. It was fastened firmly to the wall, in the little corner between the window and the living-room door, and pressed into occasional service to hold hangers. This service was very occasional, for the large clothes cupboard in the next room was used almost entirely, the improved appearance of the "costumerless" room more than compensating for the extra steps involved.

A comfortable willow chair was placed half in front of the window, half where the "costumer" had been. This chair was painted ivory white and upholstered in green brocade.

The mahogany table was returned to the living room, a quaint little drop leaf table in ivory white enamel taking its place. This new table had two convenient drawers, but no real lower shelf, old-fashioned fluted rungs forming a sort of shelf.

A warm orange luster vase, wired for electricity, replaced the metal candlestick lamp. A shirred silk shade of rose yellow, lined with white and finished with jade beads, completed the new lamp.

Still there was space—a good four and a half feet of wall space between the bureau and the bed. So a straight-backed, or almost straight-backed Windsor chair of ivory white, and a fully equipped folding desk, also of ivory white, were placed there. When closed, the desk took up a negligible amount of floor space, and, even when opened, it did not crowd the room. The linings, cases and fittings were of leather, in exactly the same soft green of the brocade bed cover.

The rug selected was an antique Chinese piece, oblong and not large. A warm golden yellow formed the background, while the design was worked out in soft rose and dull blue.

During the day time, the bedding was kept in a long, shallow box of cedar which was fitted with rubber-tired wheels, that it might be rolled easily and quietly beneath the bed. This box also served to hold extra blankets and linen, leaving every bit of the bureau draw space free for apparel.

The finishing touch of the room was the great rice bead tassel, which served instead of a cord on the window shade. All the colors of the rainbow were generously represented in this elaborate tassel, giving a gay note of color in the midst of the cold north window.

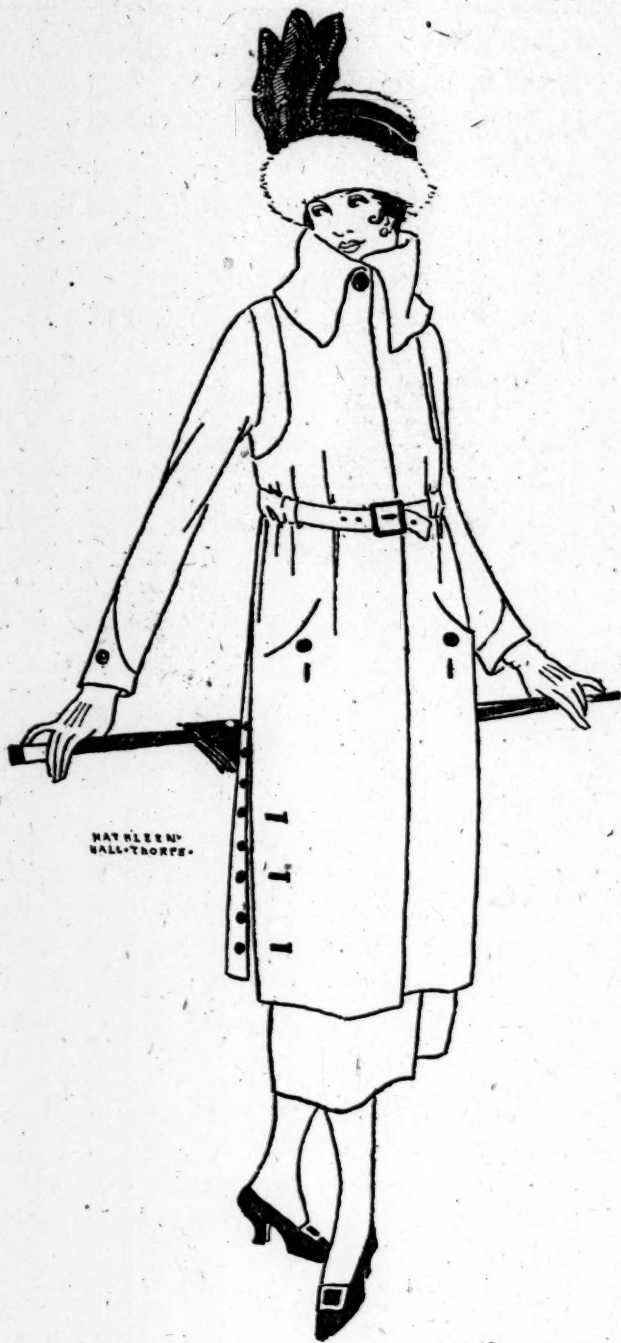
Colors, Furnishings  
and Clothes

"Absolutely the same basic ideas underlie the combination of colors, whether one is choosing the things which one has about him in his home or the garments which one puts upon his person." The guest all at once arrived at this conclusion, and followed it up with an imperative, "Isn't that so?"

"Of course," smiled her hostess, one of those fortunate persons endowed with a natural understanding of what is fitting in form and color. "You might question me all day, however, and I could never tell you the reasons for things. I must be like those old Southern mammys, who never even remember a recipe and yet are perhaps the best cooks in the world, with the exception of the French. I never went to art school, and I never studied interior decoration, though I can't help wishing now that I had. How I would have loved the work! And, too, the training would have enabled me to put my instinct to some good use, which it seems I can never do, in these enlightened times when every one is crying out for specialization."

"Nonsense," interposed the visitor, "you needn't tell me that you couldn't fit up and run the most enchanting tea-house that ever lured the wayfarer motorist to stop by the roadside. I can just picture the sort of place you would have—probably a tiny old New England homestead, with a pitched roof behind. Such daintiness of chintzes and rag rugs, and antique furnishings as you would arrange, against a soft buff background! Oh, yes, people will tell you that tea-houses are played out; but I insist that the variety which you would have could never be too numerous. Just keep that in reserve, in case you want to go into the business world some day. And I am just as sure that, if you would only write a book on how you can always have exactly the right necklace to wear with each gown, and why you never have in your house or about yourself a single color which clashes with any other color, you would speedily make your reputation. Where, for instance, did you get the roses on your fur hat?" pointing to a sealskin hat, upon the table near by, adorned with just two sweet little silky, pale roses, in pinky-golden tints—just the right touch for lightening the look of the dark, rich fur.

"I don't know whether you will believe me or not," laughed the hostess, who had been wearing the hat only a few minutes earlier. "I bought those roses in the five and ten cent store. That's an old hat, which I've worn for years; this season, it was still perfectly good, but it did need just a tiny new touch of some sort. Whenever I went into the shops, I kept my eyes open, examining, in the course of several weeks, many costly French flowers which did not seem to be suitable. Then, one day, I was loitering about a five and ten cent store—I confess that I've a fondness for these shops—when I caught sight of those roses and knew that they were just what I had been seeking. I really don't mind



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A tailor-made suit, in gray "velurine," designed by Valois

a bit that they only cost ten cents each, because I always feel that it isn't the price that matters, but the fitness of things. That's the true test, don't you think so? Many seem to be guided only by the price, but that's a mistake."

The visitor nodded her agreement, then was silent for a few moments, thinking that if only every one had the ability instantly to recognize the right thing, when he saw it, the world would be a far more harmonious place, both outwardly and inwardly.

"Perhaps my problem as to my wardrobe is especially simple," continued her hostess, "because for some years I've fallen into the way of wearing only a few colors. Often I wear purples and lavenders, and feel contented in them; but often, too, I adopt blacks for the street and white in the house. All these are capable of being set off by various different necklaces and beads, of which I am so fond. I have a summer gown of creamy white net, with which I love to wear my carved ivory beads; somehow they just seem to belong to it, though there is no reason why I couldn't use my amethysts or my jade pendant, or any one of my treasures. Last year I set out to make my daughter a simple little gown of a lovely shade of soft green dimity; but, before I had it finished, she went away, or didn't like it, or something, so I decided to keep it for myself. I wore it a few times, but was never at home in it. We must feel right about our colors, you know, or else there can be no joy in our garments. Alas! for those persons who seem unconcerned about what color combinations they put on; they have a little hope for them, until they become dissatisfied and strive to improve their appearance. When they begin to think, and to study what is fine and fitting about them—in nature and pictures and jewels and clothes—then they will, if they care, quickly improve. My own daughter, I'm bound to admit, is far too busy about catching trains and attending to her business in town, to think of how she dresses. The other morning I caught her running out the door, in her brown coat, a rose-colored scarf about her neck and a black hat, with touches of green. 'Eleanor,' I shouted, 'come back at once and put on your brown fur, in place of that scarf.' You can't think how much better she looked, after she had followed my suggestion. People imagine that clothes don't matter—at least, these business women are often inclined to think that. But, whatever we do is worth doing well, it seems to me. Since we have to wear garments of various sorts, renewing them at intervals for different uses and weathers, I think we may as well buy the right things. It only needs a little careful consideration."

## Jelly Hints

Grapes and apples, cooked together, make a delicious jelly. An excellent dinner jelly is made of apples, strongly flavored with mint. If you can pick the mint right out of your brook and boil a generous handful of the freshly gathered tips with your apples, you will get a strong and pleasing flavor. If desired to color the jelly green, a few drops of some pure green coloring matter may be added.

The Fuel Values of  
Different Woods

Country people have always been familiar with the use of wood for fuel, but people living in cities and towns have had much to learn about the proper way to make the best use of wood fuel. Even though coal has become more plentiful in the United States, many will continue to burn wood, partly because they have learned to like it, and, in many cases, because they have a considerable supply on hand. Wood is less convenient than coal to handle. At the same time, it has several advantages over coal, which should be recognized. For one thing, it is less wasteful. It is almost entirely consumed, and the ashes which remain have value as a fertilizer. It is cleaner than coal, making neither dust nor gas, while the fact that no cinders remain to sift and be disposed of recommends it to a host of commuters. Housekeepers have found that wood is hotter than coal, or, at least, that a hot fire can be obtained more quickly with wood. Indeed, it is almost as hot as gas. Yet it does not heat up the kitchen like coal, when a fire is needed for only a few hours.

It is important to remember, though, that there is a great difference in the fuel value of different kinds of wood. The greatest amount of heat is generated by heavy hardwoods, so that hickory, ash and the sugar maple are among the most valuable. The different birches, chestnut and beech have a much higher fuel value than the soft woods, like hemlock, spruce, pine and cedar. People living in the country districts can be more discriminating in buying wood than those who live in cities; the latter, as a rule, have to take what is offered.

There is another point, however, which is almost as important, and that is the difference in value between green and dry wood. Wood that has been seasoned for a year has a fuel value of 100 per cent. If it has been seasoned for only six months, it will still have a fuel value of 90 per cent. The fuel value of green wood, however, is reduced to 65 per cent. Wood dries more rapidly when first cut. It should be allowed to season for at least three months, after which time it can be used without great waste. You should know whether you are buying green or dry wood, for there ought to be a considerable difference in the price.

It is difficult to burn green wood in the kitchen range, especially if one wants a good hot fire. It may be, though, that you are burning wood in a furnace. That being the case you will often find wood that is only partly seasoned preferable to wood that is thoroughly dry, because it will last longer, although not giving off quite so much heat. Several big chunks of partly green wood, in a good-sized furnace, will burn all night, thus avoiding the necessity of making a new fire in the morning. Some kinds of wood burn very rapidly when thoroughly dry, for which reason it is better to have them partly green if a continuous fire is desired. This applies especially to gray birch and poplar.

If you are burning wood only in a fireplace, use split rather than round sticks. It is true that our forefathers made a practice of rolling logs into the fireplace, when they wanted to keep the fire burning for a long time. The old-fashioned fireplaces, though, were very large, and an extremely hot fire was gotten under way before the bigger wood was put on. A stick which has been split will give out more heat than a round stick, especially if the bark remains. There is less fuel value in bark and in the sap wood than in heart wood, no matter what kind may be used. You will get more heat from a large stick that has been chopped, than from several small round sticks.

There are other matters to consider, too, when obtaining a supply of wood for the fireplace, as has been pointed out by the state forester of Massachusetts. Black oak, for example, is a kind of wood to be avoided, for it does not burn at all freely, but creates a vast amount of smoke, all of which will not go up the chimney unless the draught is especially good. Most of the other oaks burn well enough, if they are well seasoned; but they are hard to start, a large amount of kindling being required to get them ablaze. Hickory also ignites slowly, but is an excellent fireplace wood because it lasts for a long time, and gives off a good, steady heat. No wood is better, if one wants a fire to last all the evening. If you want a bright, cheerful blaze, which will last

only a short time, you will find the birches or the red maples better for your purpose.

Many people who burn wood live in suburban or country towns, and have fruit trees growing in their gardens. It is often possible to obtain a considerable amount of excellent fuel, when these trees are trimmed up. Just now, when wood is unusually high, it will pay to cut down any old fruit trees which have outlived their usefulness. The wood from most kinds of fruit trees burns readily and makes a particularly attractive fire. Farmers always like to see apple wood burning in the fireplace. Some other woods, also, make a flame which is pleasant to watch, among the best being the red cedar. Sometimes a pleasant odor is also given off by this wood.

If you are buying wood especially for a fireplace, you will be wise to avoid varieties which throw out a great many sparks, such as chestnut, pine and hemlock. Sparks can be prevented from doing damage indoors if a guard which covers the entire front of the fireplace is used, and there is a certain satisfaction in listening to the continuous explosions. But it is well to remember that many of the sparks will go up the chimney and are likely to fall on the roof or be carried by the wind to other buildings.

One fault with wood is its tendency to create a large amount of soot, and to fill the smoke pipe with creosote, which will eat through the metal. When wood has been burned for a season, the pipe should be taken down and thoroughly cleaned in the spring. It is important, also, to clean out the chimneys when wood is burned, either in a heater or a fireplace. Even during the winter, scraping out the inside of the heater at frequent intervals will help to save fuel and give more heat.

For that matter, this is true when coal is being burned. A coating of soot and dust acts like so much insulating material. If you keep it removed, you will have a warmer house. It is a room worth considering.

## A Novel Room

The drawing-room, in a country house which has lately been done over, is all in cool lettuce green. The plaster and the woodwork are alike of this shade, but the plaster is dulled by the woodwork which is oddly shimmering and stippled. Dainty water colors adorn the panels and other notes of relief are introduced: for instance, in a softly apricot lamp shade. It is a room worth considering.

## A Recipe for Cake Filling

Butter size of walnut,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cornstarch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar (scant), yolk of one egg, flavoring. Mix cornstarch and sugar with a little milk, adding the egg last. Melt butter, add cream, stir in above mixture, stirring till thoroughly cooked. Remove to bowl, add cream, whip, cool and spread.

Fowls and Their  
"Fixin's"

So much of the flavor of the fowl depends upon the stuffing, that one should be careful to choose a recipe that is sure to be successful. In order to prove that all stuffings need not consist entirely of bread, the United States Food Administration offers the following variety of directions which, while conforming to the conservation rules, are really delicious:

Potato Stuffing: To 2 cups of rice add 3 onions that have been chopped and cooked with 2 table-spoons chopped salt pork,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon marjoram, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon white pepper,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon paprika, a few grains of cayenne, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley or 1 teaspoon dried parsley and 1 tablespoon melted margarine. These ingredients should be mixed together well and used for stuffing.

Oriental Stuffing: One cup rice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup seedless raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nuts (any kind), the liver of the fowl,  $\frac{1}{2}$  table-spoon fat, salt and pepper to taste. The rice should be cooked; the seedless raisins, nuts and chopped liver of the turkey, with the fat, should be mixed well together, and then added, seasoning to taste. The fowl should then be stuffed with the mixture.

Walnut Stuffing: (Especially good for goose.) Three cups fresh mashed potato, 1 grated onion,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup walnut meats,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon poultry seasoning,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, 1 table-spoon fat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup milk, 1 egg. The ingredients should be mixed, in the order mentioned, and the stuffing used at once.

Chutney Stuffing: Four cups of hominy grits or cooked rice should be used as a basis. If cold hominy mush is used, it should be put through a potato ricer before mixing. To the rice or hominy,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of East India chutney and 2 teaspoons salt should be added. This quantity will stuff an 11-pound goose.

An additional French recipe for stuffing is as follows:

Roasted Turkey with Chestnut Dressing: Boil 2 pounds of large Italian chestnuts until tender, after which the skins should be removed and the nuts mashed to a soft pulp. This should then be mixed in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter, salt and pepper. The turkey should be stuffed with this mixture, the fowl sewed carefully and arranged for roasting as one would a chicken. This recipe is sufficient for a 12-pound turkey.

SAV'S AIR MOISTENER

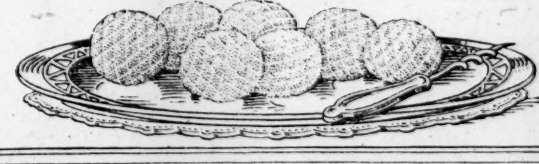
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## AGRICULTURISTS OF CANADA MEET

### Council of Agriculture Drafts Economic Platform—Urges Reduction in Customs Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Strong, sympathetic support will be given to the demobilized soldiers of the dominion by Canadian farmers. This support will be incorporated as part of the economic platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which was recently in session here. The Hon. T. A. Crerar of Ottawa, Minister of Agriculture, spoke before the conference on the subject of aiding returned soldiers to secure farm work and to become owners of farm land. Mr. Crerar predicted a tremendous back-to-the-land movement when the men commence to arrive home from overseas.

The platform of the farmers of the country was drawn up and this embodied the following points: A demand for a League of Nations as an international organization, for peace; opposition to any attempt to centralize imperial control and to any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the dominions whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet.

There were these additional points relative to trade: An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff; reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half of the rate charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports which will insure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years; that the reciprocity agreement of 1911, which still remains on the statute books of the United States, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada; that all foodstuffs not included on the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list.

That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list, is also demanded, and also, that all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain; that all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings; that every claim for tariff protection by an industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

To obtain revenue for government these expedients are advocated; a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources, a sharply graduated inheritance tax on the profits of corporations. Certain recommendations regarding returned soldiers were also made and the council went on record as being in favor of public ownership of utilities.

### NEW CASH PLAN FOR CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—The announcement is made by the Canadian Railway War Board that big and little shippers alike must, after New Year's Day, pay cash to the railways for service rendered, or furnish a bond covering the amount involved. Under the bond, however, only 96 hours credit will be allowed. The order will bring the Canadian railroad system in line with the United States railways in this respect.

For many years the railways have had credit lists, or lists of firms doing a heavy volume of business who settled their accounts periodically. This system was found to have some disadvantages. It gave certain shippers a convenience not enjoyed by others. The Canadian authorities have been carefully watching the effect of the order made by the United States Railroad Administration some time ago that shipments must be paid for either at the time and place of shipping, or on delivery at destination, or covered in the case of credit, by bonds approved by the treasurer of each road. The Canadian Railway War Board was reluctant to make any change until it had an opportunity to observe the working of the system in the United States. The board is now satisfied that "cash settlement is good business for all concerned."

### DIFFICULTIES OF FIXING WHEAT PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—In regard to the question of fixing the price of wheat for 1919, which has been agitating the farmers of Canada to some extent, the government has given out the following statement: "The question of the fixing of the price of wheat crop has been before the government for some time. It was a question, however, which presented unusual difficulties, involving as it did serious considerations."

"The fixing of the price in the United States certainly complicated the situation in Canada. The imminence of peace, followed soon as it was by the conclusion of the armistice, gave a new aspect to the whole question. The release of shipping opens up almost immediately the ports of Australia and Argentina, where there are large stocks of wheat stored, and there are as well the crops of the world in prospect for 1919."

"Prices under regulation for war purposes and prices in competition in time of peace present entirely different

ent considerations. In the circumstances, the government came to the conclusion that the regulation of the flow and price of wheat for immediate purposes of Europe, if attempted at all, should be undertaken by the Allies at the Peace Conference. In order that the interests of the Middle West, being the most particularly affected, should not be overlooked, two representatives named by the farmers and grain dealers themselves are to be appointed to proceed overseas with a view of taking the matter up with the Prime Minister and the British authorities and Allies. With full knowledge of conditions and requirements in the Middle West, they will be in a position fully to inform and advise the Allies, through Sir Robert Borden, as to the situation.

"The government expects as soon as practicable to be made acquainted with the decision arrived at in Europe and will then be in a position to let the farmers know what they may expect in order that they may determine their operations for the next year. What may be involved is to be judged from the fact that if the price of wheat in the open market should fall to say, \$1.50 per bushel, the United States Treasury would stand to lose from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, and Canada, if prices were fixed as in the United States, might easily lose \$200,000,000."

### STATESMANSHIP AND RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—A plea for the elimination of the self-seeking politician of mediocre capacity and for his substitution in the public service of the Dominion by the man of vision, integrity and ability is made by Sir Herbert Holt. Sir Herbert is one of the financial leaders of the Dominion, being president of the Royal Bank of Canada.

"The whole world," said Sir Herbert, "is passing through a grave economic crisis, and it is no extravagance to say, that unless the situation in Canada is handled with care and delicacy, not by politicians, but by men of vision, a problem will be presented which will be full of peril." In regard to the economic situation, Sir Herbert said he did not look for a slump, provided the situation was strongly handled.

"We want," said he, "not politicians, but strong men of business sense and foresight, to help in building up our economic life. We will be taxed heavily for this war, but we can all meet our obligations if the needs of the situation are met by large and influential men."

"Now we have in the West a tincture of Bolshevism, which, if not delicately handled, may lead to trouble. There is a disposition to withhold support from men of intelligence, and means who have invested their capital in enterprises which have rebounded to the general good. We have uncountable riches, and these if properly developed, will more than meet all our obligations. We have, indeed, the answer to all demands within ourselves; but we must not be exploited by interested men or groups of men. The government must protect and not hinder, or help the unworthy. Above all, its instruments must be men above suspicion, men who have a single eye to the general good. The best men in the country should be called upon to give of their wisdom and genius for organization."

"There need not be an atom of fear, if you disclose an adequate genius for the handling of the situation. If you have not the men in the government to take care of the settling and the economic question, hunt for them, impress them into service, for assuredly they are needed."

### NOVA SCOTIA COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—With a view to increasing the output of the Nova Scotia coal mines, C. A. Magrath, the Federal Fuel Controller, proposes that joint production committees on which the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia would be represented, should be formed at every colliery, and it is probable that this plan will be adopted. Each committee would keep posted as to the production at its mine and would be expected to make recommendations as to how the output might be increased. Mr. Magrath has given assurance that the operating companies would be required by him to carry out every feasible proposal made by the committees.

### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—At the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa a number of cables and other messages of congratulations on the signing of the armistice were read: Sir Douglas Haig called: "Please accept for yourself and convey to the members of your society, my warmest thanks and appreciation of your friendly and generous message." The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour called: "Very grateful for your telegram upon armistice results. The gallantry of the Canadian troops greatly contributed to the glorious consummation of our hopes."

### CANADIAN CUSTOMS FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The total customs receipts for the Dominion of Canada for the month of November amounted to \$12,490,167 as against \$12,949,612 in 1917, the decrease being only just under half a million dollars in spite of the falling off in the imports of goods used in the manufacture of war munitions. This fact is taken as an indication that the trade of Canada is already beginning to assume normal conditions. For the eight months of the present fiscal year the total receipts have been \$107,422,707 as against \$115,324,907 in 1917.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AFTER-WAR NEEDS

### Federal Members Demand Return of Ships to Pacific Trade—Aim to Get German Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A conference of 10 of the 13 federal members for British Columbia was held here to discuss after-war needs of the Province and passed several resolutions, one demanding that all ships formerly engaged in the Pacific trade should be forthwith returned thereto or replaced by vessels of equal tonnage. The meeting declared that every possible facility should be at once provided to take care of the present and rapidly-developing trans-Pacific trade, and to this end efforts should be made by the Dominion Government to secure a portion of the surrendered German shipping; also that ships now under construction on this coast should be used in this trade. Need for a line of steamers from Vancouver to Montreal, via the Panama Canal, also was emphasized, and a resolution passed calling on the government to inaugurate such service.

A resolution was passed for the appointment of a British Columbia representative on the Siberian Trade Commission and the construction of publicly-owned copper refineries, it being felt that such a move would encourage manufacturers and consistently strengthen general industry. Other resolutions called for an amendment to civil service regulations to permit returned soldiers who have passed matriculations examinations to the civil service to escape the lower grade; a census of labor in British Columbia to ascertain how many returned soldiers can be given employment, and the protection and development of the fishing interests.

### MENNONITES RESIST LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Choosing a term of 10 days in jail in preference to paying \$1 fine, 11 Mennonites from the Swift Current district arrived here, convicted of having failed to send their children to the public school, although notified to do so. The defendants all pleaded not guilty, claiming that they were exempted from the provisions of the educational laws of this country through the treaty of 1873 under which these people entered the country, with freedom of speech and religion. The defendants all admitted their children were of school age and that they had received the notices from the School Board calling their attention to the provisions of the attendance act. They were amply provided with funds but chose a jail sentence to show their determination to resist the law.

### HIGHWAYS OF QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—The development of good roads in Quebec is a subject at present much discussed from one end of the province to the other. In the five years from 1911-12 to 1915-16, the Quebec Government spent \$15,774,369 for good roads. The results are evident in every part of the province. The following figures show the number of miles of roads systematically maintained by the municipalities of Quebec, with the aid of subsidies from the government of the province. In 1907, 1000 miles; in 1909, 2000 miles; in 1911, 8500 miles; in 1913, 15,000 miles; in 1915, 18,000 miles. Since 1911 over 124 miles of macadam and 497 miles of gravel roads have been made in Quebec.

### SASKATCHEWAN'S GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Indicating the growth in the population and business of rural Saskatchewan, the statistics of the Highways Department in connection with the ferry system afford a good illustration. In 1905 there were 18 government-operated ferries; in 1912 34, and now there are 44, which carried last year 489,267 units of traffic, as compared with 275,372 in 1912. The annual report of the department shows that 10 new town sites have been added during the last fiscal year and 56 subdivisions to towns and villages mostly made necessary by the desire for market garden plots on the part of residents. During the year a total of \$14,942 was spent by the department.

### COOPERATIVE SCHOOL FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

YELLOW GRASS, Saskatchewan—A new educational feature has been introduced here by the formation of a cooperative school farm in which the stockholders are the local school children. They organized themselves into a school association, sold stock among themselves and bought an acre and a quarter from the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is intended to operate the land in connection with the agricultural work in the school, the pupils to supply the labor, conduct the experiments, and share in the profits. Potatoes will be the main crop next year.

### CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Plans to obtain full representation on the Dominion Trade Commission to England were discussed at the opening session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture recently. The organized farmers from the three prairie provinces sent delegates to the meeting which is to make an effort to arrange a political and economic platform to meet their interests. Among the attending representatives were H. H. Wood, president of the council, and the Hon. T. A. Crerar of Ottawa, Minister of Agriculture.

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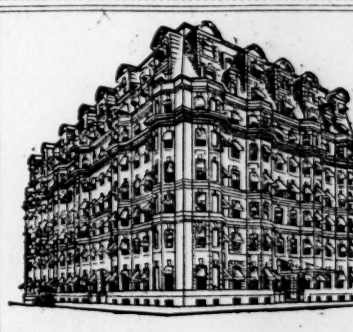
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## OXFORD HEARS FROM HEADMASTERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The princes of Oxford University have seen a writing on the wall. Small wonder if there is astonishment among the members of the Hebdomadal Council, the general board of the faculties, the heads of colleges and senior tutors. For they have received a memorandum signed by more than 100 graduates of their own university, who are also headmasters of schools—a document which, if they interpret it aright, ought to show them that their educational despotism is drawing to an end.

These headmasters say that it is imperative they should know with the least possible delay to what extent, if any, the requirements of the university and of the colleges are likely to be adapted to meet the new conditions under which the schools are already working. Still more greatly daring, the memorialists add that the machinery which they have had to use in making their views known is inconvenient and cumbersome. Could not the university, they inquire, constitute some form of standing committee, consisting of persons specially cognizant of and interested in questions affecting jointly the universities and the schools? With such a body, they would endeavor to keep in touch, informing them of difficulties and policy, and being informed in turn. Some of the difficulties of headmasters, observe the signatories of the memorandum, are concerned rather with college scholarships and matriculation examinations than with the university itself. At present, individual school-teachers or associations of teachers can do little more than approach individual colleges or groups of university teachers on isolated points. While desirous to send to Oxford those of their pupils who would be most likely to benefit by an Oxford course, these Oxonian headmasters cannot disguise from themselves that potent forces are working against such a connection.

What is the origin of the forces in question? It may be asked. In the main they result partly from recent action taken by the Board of Education in regard to certain public examinations, partly from the recommendations made by the Prime Minister's two committees which were concerned respectively with the teaching of the natural sciences and of modern languages, and partly from the special government grants which some of the schools are now receiving as a consequence of instituting advanced courses in classics, modern studies and mathematics combined with the natural sciences. Taken together, these forces are beginning to produce a fairly well-defined scheme of curricula, teaching and examinations.

The headmasters say that there is no difficulty in linking up this scheme of education with the degree courses at the modern universities. They add that at Cambridge definite proposals are under consideration to bring the examination system, as regards both entrance to the university and the pass curriculum into close relation with the scheme. At Oxford, on the other hand, no announcement has yet been made that steps are being taken in this direction. It is true that the certificates of the two examinations recognized by government (for boys from 16 to 17 and those from 18 to 19) are already accepted by the university, as exempting from responses, but only if they include Latin, Greek and elementary mathematics. Moreover, the first stage of the pass course at Oxford, which is also taken by many who eventually graduate in honors, stands in no relation to the stage marked by either of the certificate examinations.

Two things follow, according to the memorialists: "(a) That a boy who has concentrated his attention during his last years at school mainly on modern subjects, science, or mathematics will not be able to enter the university without passing an examination in one or more subjects lying outside his special studies, tuition in which will sometimes not be available at the school which he attends; and (b) that the ordinary passman, who may have obtained a first certificate before he leaves school, will be thrown back on entering the university to a point which he had already passed.

"It might be thought that the former difficulty could be readily overcome by securing that all boys who may eventually proceed to Oxford should obtain a school certificate, including the subjects required for exemption from responses, before proceeding to the more specialized stage of a school education. In practice, however, this is not possible. Many can only go up to the university if they succeed in winning a scholarship or exhibition. Which of them will have a reasonable prospect of doing this cannot be foreseen with any certainty before the stage of a first examination. But only for a very small and diminishing minority of them can Greek be at this stage a normal part of their curriculum. Either, therefore, during the first stage the actual needs of the majority must be sacrificed to the speculative needs of the minority, or the minority must be treated for this purpose as a class apart, or else the necessary provision must be made for individual boys at some point during the too brief period of the second stage. Any of these measures involve serious disadvantage both to our schools as a whole and to individual pupils.

"We anticipate that after the war a larger proportion of our pupils than at present, including some of the most able, will wish to specialize in modern or scientific studies. Already in the great majority of the schools which we represent, including the large public schools, the boys on modern sides of various types are at least twice as

numerous as those on the classical sides. For such boys the modern universities will offer special opportunities, particularly in areas in which the local university is properly regarded as the natural center of the local educational system. Any obstacle that hinders boys in such schools from proceeding to Oxford will be more formidable than it was before the war, and some—such as the greater cost of an Oxford career—are already formidable enough.

"On the other hand, in those schools which will continue to send to Oxford a large number of boys who do not aim at high honors—or indeed at honors at all—and who consequently will not specialize, the difficulty is twofold. Most of such boys are in fact capable of obtaining at least the first certificate before leaving school; but so long as the easier, because narrower, alternative of responses is offered to them, they have no sufficient inducement to do so. In either case such boys will find themselves, soon after entering the university, required in most cases under the existing statutes to pass an elementary examination which is limited to Latin, Greek, and mathematics (or logic). It is from boys of this class that the future landowners, magistrates, members of Parliament, local councilors, employers of labor, and business men generally, will be drawn. In no class is there a larger quantity of latent capacity hitherto undeveloped, and it is essential that it should hereafter be put at the service of the country. For them, after the war, Oxford may probably still exercise her old attraction, and on their better education at Oxford the welfare of the country will in no small degree depend.

"We earnestly desire that Oxford should play at least as great a part in the history of the country after the war as she played before it. But for this purpose it is essential that she should take account of the new developments in education, the lines of which may be regarded as now permanently laid down. We wish to emphasize the fact that we regard these lines as in themselves educationally sound; but it is of the highest importance that we, who as headmasters, are most anxious to continue to send a fair proportion of the best of our boys to Oxford or Cambridge, should know what it is that Oxford has to offer them."

How greatly are times changed from the days when the ancient universities nodded and the secondary schools trembled and obeyed! Any one who looks below the surface will see that the compelling hand is not that of the schools themselves, but of the Board of Education, which is steadily increasing its hold upon even the greatest of the grammar schools and collegiate foundations, such as Rugby, Harrow and Eton. With the passage of the superannuation bill for teachers (other than university teachers) that grasp will become firmer still. May it be as gentle and wise for guidance as it is strong!

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is significant of the general dislocation of ordinary industrial conditions that the following resolution should have been set down for a meeting of the representative managers of public elementary schools under the London County Council.

Owing to the very high wages now obtainable by boys and girls at the age of 14, the money-value of child labor having increased even more than that of adult labor, the council is urged to grant liberal war-bonuses to holders of junior county scholarships. It is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade children of really poor parents to accept scholarships; and of those who do many throw up their scholarships at 14 and leave the secondary school.

What may well be called a visit of gratitude was paid by the Minister of Education to the Sunnyside Mills at Bolton. When protests were made earlier in the year that cotton spinners could not adapt the industrial organization of their young workers to the government proposals for continuation classes, the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, who own these mills, declared their willingness to start a school for their workers under the proposed conditions laid down in the bill. There are now 200 scholars in attendance on the lines of the Education Act, and it was to inspect this new part-time day continuation school for boys and girls in the employ of the firm that Mr. Fisher visited Bolton. At present the pupils are all below the age of 16, but the course is planned so as to carry on their education up to 18.

After seeing the work of the various classes the president of the board met the workpeople and scholars in the afternoon. He said that the school at Sunnyside Mills had not merely a local but a national importance. He had always thought it had business on the part of the British nation to spend £30,000,000 a year on the education of its little children under the age of 14 and then to stop at that point. When he was considering how best to introduce a system of continuation education into this country he met with considerable criticism from the cotton industry. The cotton trade said to him in effect: "It may be all very well for other industries, but ours is so complicated and so organized that it is impossible to introduce a system of this kind without great industrial dislocation." He felt it would be very unfortunate if Lancashire had been left out of the general scheme. During the passage of the bill he received great help from the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company in combat-

ing the difficulties raised, for here was a firm which not only believed in continuation education but was willing to put its belief into practice and give a working model of the scheme as applied to the cotton industry.

He was a great believer in the intellectual interest of change. The young workers who got the change of school life for a certain limited number of hours in the week would become happier and better workers. A good deal of teaching in elementary schools passed out of the mind rapidly without leaving any permanent impression because it was a little remote from practical needs. But as young people were actually plunged into business, and their education without losing its general value as education was adjusted to the work of their practical life, the education then helped the practice and the practice helped the education. That was what was being done at Bolton.

There have been the usual introductory lectures at Edinburgh University. Among the most interesting of the addresses was that given by Mr. E. P. Stebbing to the university class of forestry. The principal himself (Sir Alfred Ewing) was present and said that the war had taught the nation, as nothing else could have done, to appreciate the value of their forests as an important national asset. What had now to be considered was not merely the replacing of the trees that had been so freely used, but of greatly extending the timber-growing areas. He believed there would be a great extension of home forests in the near future, and if that were so there would be a great increase in the study of forestry. They were fortunate in having at the university a department of forestry which, he believed, had no equal anywhere in the kingdom.

Mr. Stebbing, touching on the question of the utility of afforestation, said the war had convinced the government, as well as the public, that a large scheme of afforestation was of real national importance. It was an interesting fact that about the time of the Restoration the country was in exactly the same plight as it was to-day in the matter of timber scarcity, and the danger then was that there would not be enough wood to build the ships for the navy. It was when the steel ships came in, about 1820, and when the import duty was taken off timber, that an end was made practically of British forestry. From 1835 to 1912 committees considered the question, but no trees were put in, and as a result the problem that faced the country during the war was a very difficult one. In the first two years of the war imports came from Scandinavia, America, Canada, Newfoundland, and Archangel, and during these years the country paid £37,000,000 over and above the price that had to be paid prior to the war. In these two years, also, they were driven to use the poor grown wood of the country, a great part of which was unsalable before the war. The Timber Supply Department could tell how long the home woods would be able to supply material. It was fairly safe to say that at the end of their operations there would not be many woods left of any commercial value in the British Isles.

**SWISS WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ZURICH, Switzerland.—There has just been opened a university for the better training of women for professional occupations. The courses will be intensely practical in such daily affairs as seminars, institutes, and charitable organizations. The students will be prepared for juvenile supervision work, as managers of institutions and homes of all kinds; as officials in public and private undertakings, secretaries of women's associations, librarians, bookkeepers, correspondents, as matrons and advanced teachers in household-training schools and business educational institutions. Besides these, the university will have special social and household training courses for women and girls who do not intend taking up professional work or business professions, but only desire to increase their proficiency in these departments for the benefit of their families and the community. It is hoped that outside of the direct actual advantages derived from the technical training, the new university will have an important influence on the national life of the country, in that it will combine education in the French language for Swiss coming from the German and Italian parts of the country.

**REFORM SCHOOL HONOR SYSTEM**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau  
RAHWAY, New Jersey.—Success obtained by the honor system brought high praise from Frank Moore, superintendent of the Rahway Reformatory, when he made his annual report to Governor Edge. Mr. Moore said in his report: "The young men have lived on the farm just as any employees live on any farm. There have been no locks, bars, bolts, watchmen or anything whatsoever that would make the farm any different from any other farm in the country, and the young men, to their credit be it said, have conducted themselves perfectly, have been exceedingly industrious, and never once has the trust been broken that has been reposed in them. We continually emphasize with the inmate the idea that if he is to reform he must reform himself; that the institution has no magic power; that it can only furnish him with the tools with which to make himself into a better man, and that, if he accomplishes this result he himself will have to do this work. This makes every inmate feel his own responsibility. It places him on the same basis upon which every individual citizen of the country must stand."

## SPEEDING A RETURN OF THE CLASSICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Two national educational associations met in Boston last week, the Association of American Universities, popularly known as the Professors' Union, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. The first-named held its meetings at Harvard and the second at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A bond of something more than sympathy existed between the two conventions in the British Educational Mission to the United States, whose speakers gave an international aspect to the different sessions and social occasions.

At the A. A. U. the keynote of the four regular sessions was the return of the classics, while at the meetings of the S. P. E. E. the connecting threads were the S. A. T. C. and the place of the humanities.

The return of the classics was, indeed, the theme of the splendid address before the A. A. U. on Thursday morning of Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton; Dr. Edward Mewburn Walker of Oxford University took it for his theme both here and at the S. P. E. E. session of Friday; Sir Henry Miers and Dr. John Joly of Dublin presented the need of classics and humanities in the education of the future; while Miss Spurgeon made her plea for literature.

"I imagine that all of us here are at one on the desirability of some humanistic training in any educational scheme," she began. "By humanities I mean literature, history, and philosophy, and the greatest of these is literature." She expressed the belief that the only question is as to the part that they shall play, and with taste and appreciation for the classics of the English language, "we need have no fear for the future of either country."

Dean West is impressed with the conviction that "the nobler aspects of life, now vividly in view, suggest that a better understanding of the nature of literature is demanded," and that the "golden mean" of the masters in expression shall again be the Golden Rule for style. Language, literature and history are the three primary humanities in education, while natural science, using their light as a help in teaching, finds its own distinctive truths more readily understood.

Dr. Walker here and before the engineers defined the humanities to be those gifts of the spirit like imagination and sympathy, which broaden the scope of the mind. Prof. Kirby Smith of Johns Hopkins believes in two types of training, natural science and languages, for without these the humanities cannot be properly interpreted.

As the first expression of what was an important note throughout the A. A. U. convention, Dr. Arthur E. Shipley of Oxford dwelt on the importance of permitting the students to choose in which university they shall pursue their studies, and that this choice shall not be limited to either side of the Atlantic. The desirability of an exchange system of students was argued, and it would appear as if this were an important part of the motive underlying the visit of the British Mission. England and France have splendid universities, at the moment depleted of students, and not instantly to be party to other than a one-sided exchange, but potentially a great force in furnishing a university education of the strongest character. Sir Henry Miers was admirable in his seconding of these arguments, while President Albert R. Hill of the University of Missouri was a speaker from the States emphasizing the same ideas.

Third in the larger subjects for consideration was the S. A. T. C. Two speakers of authority gave accurate views of the situation here. President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the Committee on Education of the War Department and Brig.-Gen. Robert I. Rees. General Rees characterized the colleges as one of the greatest of military assets. They are the foundation and during the past year, were the source of the officer personnel. There was a heavy demand for officers and the draft threatened to draw all the able-bodied students from the colleges. The S. A. T. C. was formed for a reservoir of officer material for training camps and its enrollment included 141,000 men in 562 colleges besides 38,000 other men in the vocational detachment.

It required 400 officers to administer the S. A. T. C. units, and brought the War Department into the closest relation with the institutions. It was hard to get supplies for the S. A. T. C. on account of the overseas demand. The armistice destroyed the motive for the corps and many colleges and many men asked to be released.

Legally the War Department appropriations cannot provide for education in peace, so that the solution of the difficulties in which the colleges may find themselves is a matter for Congress to discuss. There is a hope that the adjustment may be made in a broad way. Some of the details in this particular were touched upon.

General Rees spoke with confidence of the future of military training in the colleges. They should be prepared to establish R. O. T. C. units and the department is ready to consider the applications of institutions which have had such units. For these the S. A. T. C. equipment may be made available. It is desirable to have a goodly number of colleges take up the military training, and in this the R. O. T. C. will prove to be a link much less intense than the S. A. T. C.

It is hard to realize any benefit from the S. A. T. C. its course was so short, but the speaker noted that the War Department is keenly appreciative of

the patriotism and energy of the colleges that have met the emergency demands.

There was much discussion. President Lowell of Harvard, while acknowledging the value of military training, expressed the opinion that it should be undertaken outside of academic periods on account of the conflicts. It was the consensus of opinion of the speakers that a longer trial of the R. O. T. C. should be made without changing it too much. Opinions supported the war issues courses as valuable, suggested that the War Department would do well to consult with the colleges in making changes and that it is more important to train the students in the fundamentals of military matters than in the minutiae of barrack life, evolutions and the handling of destructive weapons.

## ALL-YEAR SCHOOL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Much interest is being aroused throughout Minnesota by the plan for a proposed all-year-around school, which is now being considered by the Minneapolis School Board. B. B. Jackson, superintendent of the Minneapolis public schools, who is advocating the plan, makes the following statement concerning it:

"Our present arrangement of the time for school and vacations is a heritage from the days when most men were farmers. Some remember the division of the school year into the winter term, when all the big boys attended and were the source of many disturbances, and the summer term, when only the little children were in school learning to read. Gradually the change from those days has come, and we are at the beginning of a new era. What was necessary 150 years ago in a rural community is an anomaly in a time when 46.3 per cent of our population lives in cities.

"The all-year school contemplates a lengthening of the time school is in session from 40 weeks, the present school year, to 43 weeks. Instead of dividing the school year into two semesters, as at present, the 48 weeks are divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each, with a week's vacation between successive quarters.

"The years, or grades, of work in elementary school under this new plan will be eight, as at present. Three quarters is the time needed to do the work of a year, or grade. So each grade will be divided into three parts: C, B, and A; e. g., 7C, 7B, 7A.

"The state law does not compel children to be in school the whole 48 weeks; the time a child would be required to attend school would be three quarters, or 36 weeks. Parents could choose which quarters they preferred to have their children in school. By attending school continuously, a pupil could in one year complete four quarters, as 4A, 5C, 5B, 5A. If this pupil were able, and his parents wished it, he could finish the eight elementary grades in six years, and the high school in three years or less.

"The quarterly division of the year offers clear advantages to the pupils. In the first place, promotion periods are shorter, offering frequent opportunities to make adjustments. At present a teacher dislikes to drop a pupil back for it is serious to make a child stay in school five months longer, a discouragement to the child, an expense to the community and to his parents. For the same reason, a teacher hesitates to give a special promotion, because to skip over the work of five months leaves a dubious gap in the child's knowledge, often the cause of disaster later on. Short terms would remove the teacher's hesitation to demote and promote, and so a much better classification of pupils would be achieved.

"A study of failures in our high schools shows a remarkable number in the first term of all subjects, beginning algebra and beginning Latin making an astounding contribution. If in three months those finding difficulty with these untied subjects could review their beginnings, success would be assured before discouragement and general dissatisfaction had set in. The same opportunity would be offered whenever any new subject was undertaken; and success with determination to go through high school would be the consequent result in many cases which under present conditions withdraw permanently from high school.

Mr. Jackson then instanced the satisfaction in Newark, New Jersey, over the workings of the summer school plan during the past six years, and stated there had been no sign of an undesirable effect upon the pupils. On the contrary, Mr. Jackson urged, the young people were better off under the discipline of school conditions—ethically, mentally, and in other ways—than under the old school plan whereby they are released for a summer that means little guidance outside strictly home influences. The possibility of keeping the child in school 36 weeks a year and employed during the other quarter, would solve the problem in many families of adding a little to their income. Furthermore the new scheme, with its shortened total educational period, would attract some young people who now feel that four years of college to follow means putting off unduly the day of settling into a profession.

"Any advantage to the pupil as such is also an advantage to the teacher. The short period of work required during the year in teaching 36 to 40 weeks, has attracted many who find that time sufficient, and repelled from the profession many who were really ambitious. No other vocation calls for so short a work period. Men particu-

larly have chosen other professions that they might not have to carry side lines in order to eke out a living. The all-year opportunity would attract and hold to the school men and women of superior qualifications and establish more professional standards.

"Whatever eliminates waste in education reduces its cost the same as in any factory. It is safe to say that every fall sees a month devoted to reviews; so much has been forgotten during the long vacation. The speeding up each fall and slowing down each spring of the school machinery takes time and costs money. This waste would be eliminated by the short vacation and continuous school. The school organization requires an expenditure for overhead and building maintenance sufficient to run the schools all the year, though the present necessity for the same is 40 weeks of actual school. The summer quarter therefore can be run without materially adding to that expense.

"It is estimated that the cost of the summer quarter will be not more than \$11 a pupil, as compared with \$16 for a like period of our present school year. This means a saving of \$5 in the education of every child that takes advantage of this quarter, whether he attends with the intention of gaining a quarter or of making up a quarter's work. Supposing 30,000 pupils attend the summer quarter, \$150,000 will be saved a year in the education of the 30,000 children. In the whole education of a like number, it would mean about \$1,000,000.

"It has been stated that retardation costs the city at present \$350,000 a year. Retardation for three years shows that we are carrying 4000 to 5400 repeaters in the elementary schools, and \$50 to 1050 in the high schools. The cost of maintenance in 1915-16 was \$69.73 a year. By simple multiplication the cost ranges from \$340,000 to \$450,000 approximately. No one supposes that all this can be eliminated by the better classification possible in a shorter time. But much can be done. If the same number repeat a term as at present, the cost of this drag upon a school system would be decreased by the difference in the cost of a 12 weeks' term and a 19 weeks' term, or little more than one-third; that is, \$110,000 to \$150,000 a year. Retardation, an expensive condition, costing this city about \$350,000 a year, would be diminished; and double promotions, cutting down the expense of education, would be correspondingly increased.

"With the possibilities of entering first grade and of entering high school any quarter, and of finishing the same any quarter, and with the more even distribution of pupils in school through the year, the present buildings will accommodate, with less crowding, the school population. The added quarter will increase the building accommodations in proportion to the attendance for that quarter, and give the building an extended use, that will save in the total building needs of the city from three to eight 20-room buildings in five years. In other words, this extended use will take care of the normal yearly increase, were we now in a condition to house and to give to each child a seat.

"A reduction in the expense of educating a child; an added incentive for men and women to enter the profession of teaching; and most of all, a system which is readily adaptable to the varying needs of home and industry and places education within the reach of all, are the simple reasons for adopting for this city the all-year school."

## SPECIAL COURSE ON CITIZENSHIP IN IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Owing to the general demand to have German thrown out of the schools of the State and the general desire to have the school curriculum include more vocational topics, A. M. Deyoe, superintendent of public instruction of Iowa, has arranged a special course on citizenship. He selected F. A. Welsh, one of his inspectors of graded and high schools, a teacher of many years' experience, to work out this course. This has been issued in pamphlet form and 20,000 copies have been distributed to the schools of Iowa.

The instruction outlined for the first three grades includes, among other things, oral lessons involving duties in the home, school and community; the playing of games, including contests; how to save and invest; and the relation of holidays to patriotism. In the fourth grade emphasis is placed on the relation of the home to the community and teamwork among the pupils in various activities. In the fifth grade lessons regarding the city are taken up, including water supply, fire and police departments, the council and ordinances and other matters important for pupils in cities and towns to know. For pupils in the country the outlines suggest instruction in making good roads, mail service and telephones, improvement of crops and animals, and recreation in the country.

In the sixth grade, state institutions are discussed, including the control by the government of certain lines of business, the purpose of taxes, personal and property rights and duties, suffrage, military rights and duties, and other privileges and duties of individuals as citizens of the State.

The outline for the seventh grade provides for lessons on the national government, the relation of individuals to the nation, as well as the relation between the nation and the different states that comprise the Union. In the eighth grade a textbook on civics is proposed. The outline provides for a systematic study of the organization and work of the national, state, county and city governments, through the several departments and officers.

## CAREERS FOR BOYS IN INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The headmaster of Oundle (Mr. J. W. Sanderson) has been addressing the autumn conference of the Textile Institute. His pioneer work in that school, where the sixth form in engineering is much larger than the sixth in classics, gives him a special right to be heard when he advocates the introduction into public schools of the studies which lie at the basis of industrial organization. His object, he said to the members of the institute, was to send forth from school, boys who would be in sympathy with the work they would have to do afterward, and who would have every chance of developing into effective workers in the community. One of the difficult things of the immediate future would be to reorganize industrial conditions so that "every worker might have the chance of undertaking work which would give full play to his abilities. The want of those opportunities the speaker regarded as a real cause of industrial unrest. It was a difficult and urgent problem. Regard must be had to the fact that the worker ought not to be stunted by his occupation. The life of the school should not be too much separated from the working life of the community, and the work must be modified so that when boys and girls went out into the world they should have already taken part in the work which they were going to do. In the reconstruction of education the teaching of natural science in schools must be based upon its application to industrial and social life.

The larger kind of experimental work could well be done both in elementary and secondary schools. Every great school might well possess an experimental laboratory, a standardizing laboratory; a miniature national physical laboratory. The same methods might be applied to the study of chemistry. In addition to some of the standard chemical operations schools might undertake such work as the extraction of the by-products of coal tar, the manufacture of liquid air, and the analysis of metals. These larger tasks would be found more inspiring than elementary natural science as usually taught, bringing boys quite early to the limits of knowledge, stirring up the imagination, and developing their inventive capacity. With special plant of a practical kind much work in the nature of testing materials and elementary research could be undertaken, and even in some cases social conditions could be investigated by masters and boys.

Biology must above all be one of the courses of study. It touched all parts of the social life and should stand in schools parallel with mathematics and languages. What was called nature study in present-day schools was a travesty of biology, born of cheapness. This particular study made heavy financial demands, but these were well within the reach of any great community. The schools of their large towns should have a biological laboratory with aquaria, vivaria, gardens and fernery—indeed a miniature Kew—an experimental plot, an experimental farm, and a museum. These would give the means for taking up wide studies, and much valuable work could be done in the neighborhood, including an agricultural survey, analysis of soil, experimental work on crops, extraction of fat and sugar, and the study of British and foreign woods.

For practical work a large and fully equipped workshop was essential. A good workshop would foster the love of exactness and the spirit of invention; it would give of the craftsman's skill and the craftsman's joy. Such shops must be on a good scale to include a machine shop, a small foundry, a carpenter's shop, an engine house, and a smithy.

The school ought not merely to be a place where a boy came to learn lessons. Too much time was often spent in what might be termed tool sharpening without learning the use of the tools. Mathematics, languages, and the elements of natural science were largely tools. Only a limited number of boys could employ those tools in an independent way. The school would produce a few mathematicians, a few great classicists, a few students of philosophy, but the greater number would turn their inventive faculties to other subjects. There ought also to be formed a literature department. The aim should be to establish a real literary workshop, organized on the plan of a museum, including a large hall for library, an art room, a language section, and another for geography, ethnology, and philosophy. Some of the work at least should bear upon the questions of the day, or those of the immediate future, so that boys might go out into the world with their minds attuned to the inquiries and progress and changes of the time.

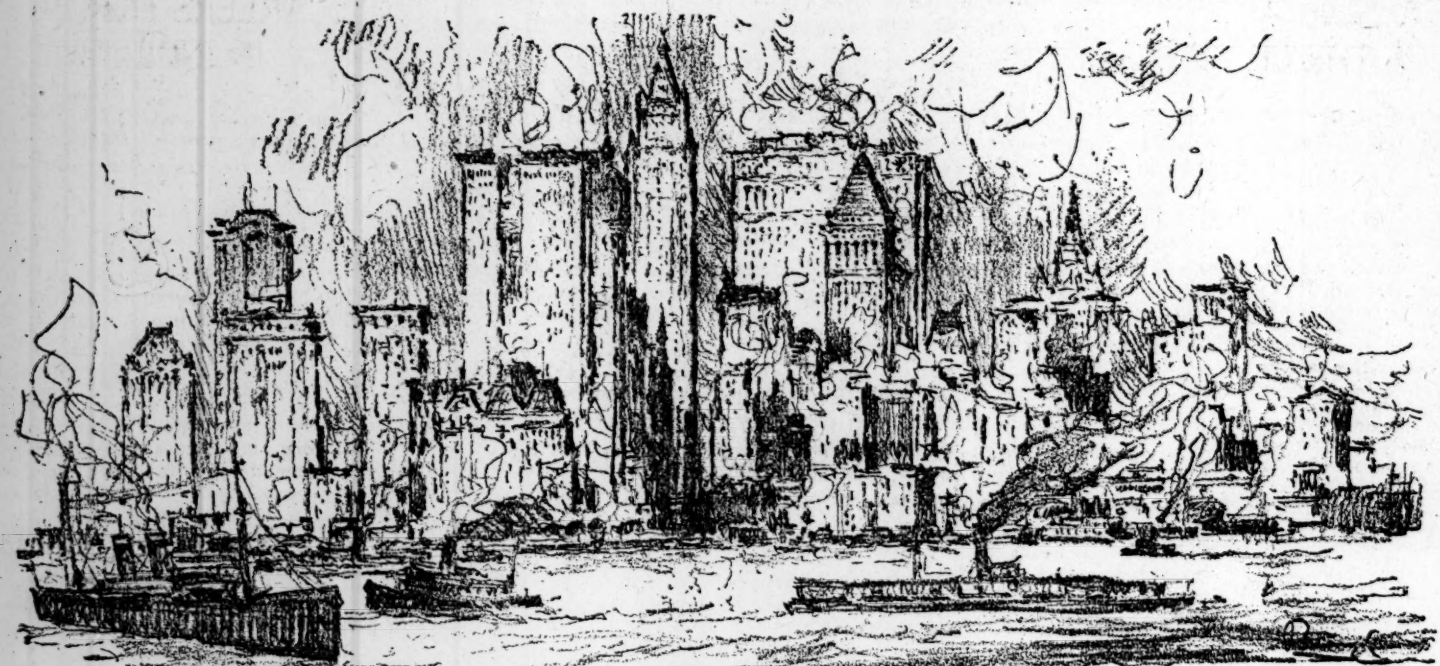
## HIGHER SALARIES ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—The enactment of a state-wide law increasing the salaries of North Carolina teachers, is advocated by Judge Henry B. Stevens, Senator-elect to the next North Carolina General Assembly, which meets here next January. "The salaries of the teachers are totally inadequate for the services rendered and they are not commensurate with the salaries paid in other branches of employment for the services of employees possessing of less intellectual attainments and demanding less physical exertion," he said.



## THE HOME FORUM



Looking from the harbor at the sky-line of New York

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## New York From the Battery

Beside the shining water, serene she sits in state,  
Fronting the noonday splendor, keeping the New World's gate;  
Mother of hope and promise, city of light and dream,  
Smiling in beauty's triumph, changed with each changing gleam;  
Beside the shining water, she draws her veil of mist  
Over her flashing jewels, opal and amethyst.  
In twilight's purple vapor, in morning's rain of gold,  
Forever round her island walls the glittering tides are rolled;  
And the great sea's utmost secret, the river's tenderest song,  
Sound through her mingled voices the changeful year along.

Like doves to her bosom flocking, the proud, swift ships come home,  
Tracking her glassy waters with arabesques of foam;  
And to her heart's strong throbbing a thousand hearts keep time,  
Where far across the bay's clear stretch is borne her silver chime.  
—Marion Couthouy Smith.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## My Island

My father, M. Eyssette, who was engaged in the silk trade, owned, at the gates of the town, a large factory, one wing of which he had converted into a comfortable dwelling shaded by plane-trees and separated from the workshops by a large garden.

At last, one day, the workmen came no more, the factory bell did not ring, the draw-well no longer grated, the water in the big vats where the fabrics were washed was unstirred and motionless, and soon throughout the factory there remained only M. and Mme. Eyssette, old Annon, my brother Jacques, and myself; down at the back, to guard the house, Colombe, the doorkeeper, and his son, the little Rouget.

For my part, I was very happy. No one took notice of me any longer. I profited by this to play all day with Rouget, amongst the deserted workshops, where our footsteps sounded as in a church, and in the large deserted courtyards, which the grass was already invading. Young Rouget, son of Colombe, the doorkeeper, was a big boy, twelve years old, strong as an ox, devoted as a dog, stupid as a goose, and remarkable above all for his red hair, to which he owed his nickname of Rouget. Only, as I shall explain, Rouget for me was not Rouget. He was in turn my faithful Friday, a tribe of savages, a mutinous crew—anything you wished. I did not then call myself Daniel Eyssette: I was that singular man, clothed in the skins of beasts, of whom I had just heard the adventures, Master Crusoe. A pretty fancy! In the evening, after supper, I re-read my "Robinson"; I learned it by heart. During the day I played it enthusiastically, and gave everything around me a part in my comedy. The factory, no longer a factory, was my desert island; the vats became the ocean; the garden was a virgin forest; the very grasshoppers in the plane-trees were, unknown to themselves, in the piece. Even Rouget scarcely suspected the importance of his rôle. Had anyone asked him what was Robinson, he would have been much embarrassed. Still, I must say that he performed his part with great enthusiasm, and for imitating the howling of savages no one could equal him. Where had he learned it? I cannot tell. But the fact remains that these terrific howlings which he produced from the bottom of his throat, while shaking his heavy red mane, would have caused the bravest to shudder. Even I, Robinson, felt my heart tremble, and was obliged to say in a whisper, "Not so loud, Rouget, you frighten me."

Then one morning, his father, tired of his noise at home, sent him to roar in apprenticeship, and I never saw him again.  
My enthusiasm for Robinson was not damped for an instant. Just at that time, Uncle Baptiste taking a sudden dislike to his parrot, presented it to me. This parrot replaced Friday. I installed it in a beautiful cage at the back of my winter residence; and behold me, more Crusoe than ever, passing my days tête-à-tête with this interesting bird, and endeavoring to make it say, "Robinson, my poor Robinson!" What irony! This parrot, which Uncle Baptiste had given me in order to rid himself of its eternal chattering, I installed on keeping dumb as soon as I became mine. No more, "My poor Robinson" than anything else. I could never get anything out of it. In spite of this I was extremely fond of it, and guarded it carefully.

We lived thus, my parrot and I, in the most austere solitude, till one morning a truly extraordinary thing happened. On that day I had left my cabin at an early hour, and, armed to the teeth, was making a voyage of exploration across my island. Suddenly I perceived coming toward me a group of three or four persons, who were conversing in very loud tones, and gesticulating violently. Gracious Heaven! Men on my island! I had barely time to throw myself behind a clump of rose hays, and lie flat on the ground. The men passed close by without seeing me. I thought I distinguished the voice of Colombe, the doorkeeper, and this reassured me a little. But, directly they were a distance off, I emerged from my hiding-place, and followed them at an interval to see what would happen. These strangers remained a long

time in my island. They explored it thoroughly from one end to the other. I watched them enter my grotto, and sound with their sticks the depths of my oceans. Occasionally they stopped and shook their heads. My whole fear was lest they should discover my residences. What would have become of me? Good Heaven! Happily nothing happened, and after half an hour the men withdrew without even suspecting that the island was inhabited. As soon as they were gone I ran, shut myself up in one of my cabins, and passed the rest of the day there asking myself what men were these, and what was their business?

I was soon to learn! That evening at supper M. Eyssette solemnly announced that the factory was sold, and that in a month we should depart for Lyons, where we were henceforth going to live.

This was a terrible blow. I thought the sky would fall! The factory sold! And my island, my grottoes, my cabins!

In the midst of this great sorrow two things caused me relief. First, the thought of going on a steamer, and then the permission to take my parrot. I told myself that Robinson had left his island under almost similar conditions, and that gave me courage. —From "Le Petit Chose," by Alphonse Daudet.

## Disraeli and the Young England Party

The Young England party, so called, were a body of young men who had grown up together from Eton days.

There was at Cambridge a small reunion of men very highly esteemed, who preceded the Young England party. They were called the Apostles: Hallam, Tennyson, Doyle, Monteth (the same whom I have already mentioned as so intimately connected with Mr. Urquhart). The Apostles set was succeeded by the Young England party; it originated, as I have remarked, in early friendships and good-fellowship. Every one who has enjoyed the advantage of a public school education knows how strong those friendships are. . . . There was something also of the romantic poetic sentiment, which existed at that time, when the memories of Byron and Shelley were still fresh. The air was full of Byronism: the golden youth might be seen with their shirt collars turned down, and living on biscuits and soda water, à la Byron. This frame of mind quickened the susceptibilities and sympathies. Young politicians felt kindly toward the poor and suffering, and strove to improve their condition, not by giving them votes, but by ministering to their wants and their enjoyments. What Ruskin calls "the two essential instincts of humanity, the love of order and the love of kindness," in their relations to the people, were the first principle of the Young England party. Radicals proposed to console the suffering by votes and speeches; the Philanthropic School gave them tracts and essays. Young England desired to lighten their servitude and to add to their enjoyments; in fact, to restore "Merrie England." People smiled at some of the panaceas suggested, but the smile was one of kindness and approval.

It may seem strange that I have only slightly mentioned Mr. Disraeli, who was supposed to be the head of the party; but this I understood was not so. He had nothing to do with the original formation of this small but far from unimportant section. After it was fairly started he took his seat on the Young England bench, and by his genius attracted all the younger members, when Grosvenor Gate became the center where the political topics of the day were discussed and a generous hospitality was exercised. The politics of Young England may in part explain, if it does not justify, Mr. Disraeli's Household Suffrage Bill, for one of the principal tenets of Young England was perfect confidence in the people. There was an intense conviction that the Conservative strata was to be found in the lower classes, and lately much had occurred to justify this view. The great object of the party was to relieve the working classes from the tyranny of the manufacturers and employers. It was greatly by the energetic action of

Young England that the Factory Acts were passed. The effect which Mr. Busfield Ferrand, one of the party, produced in the House when he made his first attack on the manufacturers, will live long in the parliamentary memory. He had only recently taken his seat, and had not attracted much attention, except for his strenuous, bold, and burly appearance; but as soon as he rose, the House was taken by surprise by his Dantesque appearance and stentorian voice. The great denunciations of all manufacturing wrongs, of tyranny and fraud, had at last appeared. It was a Danton, a Mirabeau, addressing the Convention—not a simple member of Parliament, fresh from the hustings. When he spoke of the truck system, and tore in shreds a piece of cloth, full of what he styled "devil's dust," the effect was electrical. "Who," each one asked, "was this man come, to judgment, to strike the manufacturer root and branch with his terrible invective?"—a Yorkshireman, who was master of the subject, and clearly well-acquainted with all the secrets of the factory system. It was a new revelation, and the Young England party followed up this speech by others in the country, which produced a great effect, and interested every one in this small section of the House. So great was the interest they excited, that invariably the first question asked by a stranger referred to the Young England party. Well, this party, headed latterly by Mr. Disraeli, did exercise an important influence on social questions; and, as has been already stated, "the Boys," as they were styled, were the favorite of society for it was an event in society to find young men in Parliament with a new set of ideas, who spoke in the name of the people, and combined the love of class privilege with a deep sympathy for the masses. It was called romantic, visionary, poetic; and there was even something in this, but there was much more beyond. They had most of them studied hard and thought deeply on political questions, and there was a freshness of mind, an honesty of purpose, which was an agreeable change from the hard, practical, dogmatic speeches of the old habitués, the red-tapist parliamentarians. As they were of good social position, it may well be imagined that the interest the small party created was not confined to the House of Commons: the old politicians on either side were very kind to those who recalled to them their own youth. —From Lord Lamington's "In the Days of the Dandies."

## A Good Listener

"Of all the messieurs we had at Vienna during the congress and a year or two after it, whether English, French, or of any other nation, I shall always think that, next to Lord Castlereagh, the most graceful, elegant, polished gentleman was your painter, the Chevalier Lawrence."

"So said the Princess Rosamondski, Austrian by ancient descent and birth, and Russian only by marriage. The unmarried sister of the Princess, a Chaconne of Brun, an accomplished, very tasteful person, echoed the opinion; which I also heard repeated by the Princess Jablonovski, the Countess Cléry, and by other ladies who were of la crème de la crème of Viennese society. At Florence, Rome, Naples, and wherever he went in Italy, Sir Thomas made an equally favorable impression." Charles Macfarlane says in his "Reminiscences of a Literary Life."

"I am known," him in London in 1813-14, and had been wonderfully struck with what appeared to me to be the perfection of his manners. I believe he owed a good deal of the ease and natural elegance of his deportment and carriage to a taste he had cherished for athletic and other exercises; he was very clever with both broad-sword and small-sword, he could beat most men at single-stick, he was a first-rate hand with the boxing gloves, few could compete with him at billiards, and he had rarely loved dancing. I saw him in Italy in 1818, but only en passant and when he was in a great hurry to get back to his London practice. I did not see him again till the winter of 1829, when I met him at Mrs. Heber's, at John Murray's, and at one or two other houses. In my eye he had

grown very like Mr. Canning, and had a head quite as fine as that statesman's. His society was delightful—so calm, so easy, lively and unaffected. He said and did everything with grace. He took pains to do this, but the pains were not apparent.

"He had for maxims, that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well; that nothing ought to be done by halves; that if he were a housemaid, he would take a pride in doing the work thoroughly. Even in writing a note to accept an invitation to dinner or to decline one, or on any other familiar or trivial subject, he took pains with it, always gave it some elegant turn, and folded it and sealed it with all possible neatness and elegance. And this he did with all persons. I saw a letter he had written to his tailor. But for the subject-matter, it might have been written to a duchess. Considering that his early education had been quite neglected, that he began to earn his livelihood by his pencil and crayons at the age of fourteen, that he had been so incessantly occupied with his portraits ever since, as to have had little time for reading or study, his range of information, his general knowledge and taste in literature, were quite extraordinary. Even in the company of professed scholars and literati, he could maintain his share of the conversation, and was always saying something agreeable or otherwise worthy of attention.

"One night after dinner John Murray expressed his astonishment at the painter's acquirements, and told him to his face that he wondered how he had ever come by them. Sir Thomas replied with a smile: 'Mr. Murray, I have always been a good listener. My profession for many years has brought me in close contact with clever, accomplished people, and I have always kept my ear open, and have afterward treasured up what I heard.' There is a good lesson conveyed in these few words. A good listener is over a rarer thing than a good talker. Most people so much like to shine and talk themselves, that they do not listen at all. Yet let any young man of fair average intellect be thrown very much among accomplished persons, and let him only listen, and afterward think, as Lawrence did, and in a few years he will have improved his taste and have picked up a good stock of information. One of the best-informed men I ever knew was a foreign nobleman, who . . . had at no time in his life been able to be much of a reader; but he was constantly surrounded by hard-reading, reflecting, accomplished persons; and, like Sir Thomas, he had always been a good listener."

## Seventeenth Century Education

It would be fit that some time be spent in learning rhetoric or oratory, to the intent that upon all occasions you may express yourself with eloquence and grace; for, as it is not enough for a man to have a diamond unless it is polished and cut out into its due angles, and a foil be set underneath, whereby it may the better transmit and vibrate its native luster and rays; so it will not be sufficient for a man to have a great understanding in all matters, unless the said understanding be not only polished and clear, but underlaid and holpen a little with those figures, tropes, and colors which rhetoric affords, where there is use of persuasion. I can by no means yet commend an affected eloquence, there being nothing so pedantic, or indeed that would give more suspicion that the truth is not intended, than to use overmuch the common forms prescribed in schools. It is well said by them, that there are two parts of eloquence necessary and recommendable; one is, to speak hard things plainly, so that when a knotty or intricate business, having no method or coherence in its parts, shall be presented, it will be a singular part of oratory to take those parts asunder, set them together aptly, and so exhibit them to the understanding. And this part of rhetoric I much commend to everybody; there being no true use of speech, but to make things clear, perspicuous, and manifest, which otherwise would be perplexed, doubtful, and obscure.

The other part of oratory is to speak common things ingeniously or witily; there being no little vigor and force added to words, when they are delivered in a neat and fine way, and somewhat out of the ordinary road, common and dull language relishing more of the clown than the gentleman. But herein also affectation must be avoided; it being better for a man by a native and clear eloquence to express himself, than by those words which may smell either of the lamp or inkhorn; so that, in general, one may observe, that men who fortify and uphold their speeches with strong and evident reasons, have ever operated more on the minds of the auditors, than those who have made rhetorical excursions. . . .

It is a general note, that a man's wit is best showed in his answer, and his valor in his defense; that therefore as men learn in fencing how to ward all blows and thrusts, which are or can be made against him (?), then, so it will be fitting to debate and resolve beforehand what you are to say or do upon any affront given you, lest otherwise you should be surprised. Aristotle hath written a book of rhetoric, a work in my opinion not inferior to his best pieces, whom therefore with Cicero de Oratore, as also Quintilian, you may read from your instruction how to speak; neither of which two yet I can think so exact in their orations, but that a middle style will be of more efficacy. Cicero in my opinion being too long and tedious, and Quintilian too short and concise. —From the Autobiography of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury

## Human Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human will is the chiefest idol set up in the human or carnal mind. This, of course, is only another way of saying that the carnal mind enthrones and worships itself in the guise of the human will. Ask almost the next man you may meet on the street what he considers to be the biggest asset on the side of success and you will be likely to get the answer that it is will-power. Ask the average orthodox church attendant what it is that really saves a man from sin and he also is apt to answer, will-power. The difference, in his estimation, between the man who is an inebriate, for instance, and the man who has no desire for intoxicants is frequently largely one of will-power. So also the difference, as he sees it, between the man who falls a victim to temptations and the one who does not, is just the varying strength or weakness of their human wills. Thus the human will is enthroned as supreme, and to cap the climax of the entire idolatrous belief, God, good, the only savior of mankind, is not only set aside, but is often looked upon as a mere adjunct, to aid in the fulfillment of the desires of mortal mind. This, of course, would add to the glory, not of God, good, but of the human will itself. Most of the petitions one has noticed, from the days of the sons of Zebedee to the present hour, bear abundant witness to this fact.

Now, when the human will is discussed it is nearly always associated in thought with noise and bluster or with a silent but grim determination that brooks no interference. But these are hardly the dangerous phases of human will. The human will-power against which Christian Science warns us so faithfully, may be quite far removed from noise and bluster and usually works in silence. It appears to be so innocent and harmless while hardly knowing it. There is the human will, for instance, that is always ready to excuse guilt or forgive itself its sins without the necessary reformation. Another variety is constantly pleading for laziness, indifference to Truth, or procrastination. Still other varieties express greed, envy, jealousy and such other evidences of depravity. Now what this actually amounts to is just this: The human will is, in one way or another, always pleading for ease in matter or in mortal mind. Spirit it cannot and does not desire to know. A clear differentiation needs to be made between erroneous will-power and that which seems to be so much like human will but which is not really the will-power which enslaves mankind at all. The latter, indeed, may be only a vehement effort to think and do that which is right. "If it becomes necessary," says Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 420 of Science and Health, "to startle mortal mind to break its dream of suffering, vehemently tell your patient that he must awake." On the following page she adds: "Insist vehemently on the great fact which covers the whole ground, that God, Spirit, is all, and that there is none beside Him."

On page four of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy tells us that "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." It is easy to see that this habitual struggle might seem to imply the use of a false sense of will-power. So it is not strange that the cry of the false, serpentine human will should go out against this struggle, which is bound to destroy the life of mortal sense. Thus we find a false human will declaring that the work of Christian Science is one of will-power. "Uncover error," says Mrs. Eddy, "and it turns the lie upon you." (Science and Health p. 92.) In nothing has this been proved to be true so often as in the assertion that the healing of Christian Science is the result of will-power and not of Truth. One should not be misled, however, by this argument, for why should the human will be so very anxious to expose and denounce itself if it is the culprit that is doing so much good healing work? The Pharisees declared that Christ Jesus drove out the foul spirits (evil beliefs) through Beelzebub, their chief, and the dogmatists of today would say that the ills of the human mind are cast out by the chiefest exponent of that mind, even the human or carnal will. But, as in the day of the Master, even so now, the assertion that human will-power heals is baseless and false.

The human will or will-power, therefore, against which we must be warned, is not the vehement declaration of the faith about God and His image and likeness, man, nor the ceaseless struggle to obey Principle which incurs the enmity of every form of laziness or crafty, carnal mind can invent, neither is it the decision to stand for justice and equity even to shouldering a gun in defense of the Principle it loves; but it is that human will whose distinguishing mark is its supreme selfishness. It is the human will that discounts every effort at true alertness to the demands of Love and Truth. It is continually practicing hypocrisy or seeking to arouse pity for itself. It often seems to be a wolf in sheep's clothing until we know it for what it is, when it is more than likely to remind us of the ass in the lion's skin.

How, then, shall we learn to distinguish between the human and the divine will, between the real and the false? As has been plainly shown, loud vehemence or silent determination are not of themselves signs by which we can distinguish the kind of will to which we are obedient. The divine will whose influence we learn to

recognize in Christian Science, has certain clearly defined characteristics. It never produces selfishness nor excuses sin, neither does it place any faith in matter. Thus we may rest assured that whatever increases our desire for righteousness and leads us to God, Spirit, or to the expression of unselfed love, must itself be of God, even the divine will of infinite good, that reigns forever supreme in the spiritual man.

## Amita Rose!

The sons of Henry James, Senior, being at school in Concord for a period, Emerson invited Mr. James, who had gone to visit his boys, to stay over and be present at one of Mr. Alcott's Conversations, which were already an "institution" of the time. Mr. Alcott began to speak upon subjects which interested Mr. James; and the latter, not understanding, naturally enough, that these so-called "Conversations" were in truth monologues, replied to Mr. Alcott in his own striking style. Finding the audience alive to what he wished to say, he continued, and "did the talking himself." Miss Mary Emerson, Emerson's well-beloved aunt, the extraordinary original of one of his most delightful papers, was present. She had never met Mr. James before, and became greatly excited by some of the opinions he advanced. She thought he often used the word "religion," when, to her mind, he appeared to mean, sometimes "dogmatism" and sometimes "ecclesiasticism."

She bided her time, though a storm had gathered within her. At last, when a momentary silence fell and no one appeared ready to refute certain opinions advanced by Mr. James, "Amita" rose, took a chair, and, placing it in front of him, exclaimed, "Let me confront the monster!" The discussion was then renewed, excited by this sally of "Amita's" wit, and the company parted with a larger understanding of the subject and greater appreciation of each other. "It was a glorious occasion for those who love a battle of words," said one who was present. Mr. James delighted his host by his remarks upon the character of the beloved "Amita." —From "Authors and Friends," by Annie Fields.

## A Rule of Good

Figs, as we see and know,  
Do not of thistles grow;  
And, though the blossoms blow  
White on the tree,  
Grapes never, never yet  
On the limbs of thorns were set;  
So, if you a good will get,  
Good you must be.

—Alice Cary.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Russia

At a time when all the world is preparing for the great Peace Conference, which will shortly meet to settle the affairs of the nations, and to rehabilitate international law on a scale that has never been witnessed before, attention is inevitably directed to that great people who, alone amongst the participants in the struggle just ended, will not, so far as can be seen, be represented at the peace table. As Mr. Balfour put the matter, with the utmost sympathy, the other day, he was unable to conceive that the conference would consider any existing government in Russia as representing the Russian people, as the Allies conceive it.

Russia is, indeed, one of the enigmas of the hour. To the Western man, laboring in the effort to understand an Eastern people, for it must always be remembered that the Slav is Eastern, the present position in Russia, and the position which has obtained there for more than two years, is full of difficulties. And yet it is safe to say that at no time since Russia separated herself from the allied cause, not even in those dark days in the autumn of 1917, when the sudden failure of Russia upset all the allied plans then reaching out toward victory, or again in the spring of 1918, when the complete collapse of the Russian front enabled Germany to throw tremendous additional forces against the Allies in the West, at none of these times did the allied peoples fail in their sympathy for the Russian people. All along they have recognized that there was something going on in Russia which they only partly understood; that Russia was the victim of a terrible system, which found its fullest expression there, as it there, ultimately, met its exposure and ruin. In the German organization of Bolshevism in Russia, and in the German treatment of a betrayed and stampeded people, the Allies saw Germanism in its most shameful aspect, and this revelation, perhaps more than anything else, rendered them determined to make that full end which is today being accomplished.

The allied peoples have long since ceased to be interested in the theory of Bolshevism. It has a theory, of course, and, like every other "ism" which was ever preached, it has in it some elements of just political doctrine, but the world is very much inclined to judge Bolshevism by the only standard by which it can be judged, namely, by its fruits, and the fruits of Bolshevism in Russia, and elsewhere, are known to every one. At this hour, there is little to be gained by going over, once again, the horrors for which this teaching is responsible in Russia. The one thing left to do at the moment, above all others, is to strive to learn, from the welter of confusion and anarchy which it has produced, whatever lesson may be learned from it. That lesson was well summed up by Mr. Balfour, in London, the other day, when he said, speaking on the League of Nations: "Democracy is not a suit of clothes to be put on a man of any color, or at any stage of development. Democracy is a difficult form of government applicable only to advanced civilization. Hence," he added, "the league should be a trustee of backward nations, and help them along the steady path of progress."

No people, perhaps, ever stood so sorely in need of just such guidance as did the Russian people in the spring of 1917. They might have found it. Men like Prince Lvoff, who for years had striven, with unparalleled patience and self-sacrifice, in the cause of Russian freedom, stood there ready to spend themselves for Russia. All the world was full of hope for her, and stretched out eager hands of help toward her. Germany, however, Russia's evil influence for centuries, had other views. True to her system of making use of anything and everything to secure her ends, she called to her aid the two international Jews, Ulianoff and Bronstein, conveyed them across her territory to the Russian frontier, and through them inaugurated that terrible system of betrayal which will always be counted one of the blackest of the many crimes which must be laid to her charge. The Russian peasants and artisans alike were helpless. Simple-minded; largely uneducated; accustomed to obey orders; with no experience of public affairs, except such as might be learned by a few of them from the village zemstvo; they were swept off their feet by the millennial promises of Lenine and Trotzky, and their fellow Bolsheviks. The peasant hungered for land; they promised him all the land he wanted. For years, he had known nothing but a system of semi-bondage; they promised him unlimited freedom. For years, he had never known what it was really to have sufficient for his daily needs; they promised him abundance. For years, he and his family had been hedged about by all manner of restrictions; they gave him to understand that he might do as he pleased.

And so, with all restraints thrown aside, and the vodka shops once again thrown open, liberty in all directions quickly degenerated into license and anarchy. Land-owners were driven from their estates, their houses burned, and excesses followed which have been detailed, again and again, during the last few months. It was very much the same in the towns, for, although the Russian artisan is better educated than the peasant, he is still the same simple-minded, easily influenced man that the peasant is, and just as likely to take the same utterly ill-proportioned view of great affairs. He refused to work unless he was paid wages such as bore no proportion whatever to the value of the work done. With these people the Bolsheviks worked their will. Once firmly established, as was made clear the other day in the Estonian appeal, "Russian Bolshevism and Prussian Junkerism" showed themselves "children of the same spirit of violence, tyranny, and perjury."

Only very little is known as to what is really taking place in Russia today, but everything that is known points to the fact that the Russian people, still under Bolshevik

rule, are long since disillusioned. Bolshevism seems to have a strangle hold of Russia, but Russia no longer believes in Bolshevism. It all goes to show inevitably that Russia, in spite of her Bolshevism, can claim the utmost sympathy and consideration from the allied world. And Russia, surely, may take comfort in this, that she will have both, and that a vacant place at the peace table will very far from militate against her interests. In full accord with the views of the allied peoples everywhere, Mr. Balfour stated, the other day, that the Conference would make every effort to see that it did not deal with any interest that did not lay its own case before it, and that, where selection of competent representatives was impracticable, the Conference would do its best to find out the opinion of the population concerned.

As to the summing up of the whole matter, it is surely this, that there is no short-cut to the millennium. "Democracy," to quote Mr. Balfour once again, "is not a coat to be put on." It is not even a political system, it is a state of mind—a state of mind, moreover, not attained or attainable through legislation, but through understanding. The human mind is capable of many strange excursions. It catches queer, distorted views of great truths, and hastily builds round them its systems; but the next moment it is back again in the abyss of nonsense. And until humanity learns to lay judgment to the line and "righteousness to the plummet," that is to say, until it strives to conform its systems to Principle, Principle will overturn and overturn them, until, at last, "he come whose right it is."

### Americanization

FORMALITY and convention have been pushed aside by the United States Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, in his annual report to the President, and greatly to the improvement and interest of a public document of this nature. In departing from set rules and stilted phraseology and getting down to the level of ordinary English composition, Mr. Lane has been able to make himself not only intelligible but interesting to the average man or woman, even when discussing seriously and earnestly some very important questions.

Events from which no one can escape in these times have led him to discuss, as paramount propositions, certain questions which may be grouped under the very comprehensive heading of Americanization. The war, its requirements, and its consequences have made it imperative that Americanization shall be more clearly understood and more closely practiced than ever before. In its fullest and highest sense, Americanization stands for the recognition and maintenance of American ideals, political, social, and moral. Secretary Lane holds, primarily, that the schools of the country shall be made more completely to serve the United States as a nation, and that the lands of the country shall not lie unused. Both of these policies, he contends, may be included in the broader meaning of the word "Americanization," because, as he puts it, "one makes for the development of more helpful American citizens, and the other makes for the development of more serviceable American acres." Therefore, for the intensification and extension of these two policies he makes an earnest appeal "that the high advantages of freedom which we have championed may be the more perfectly realized."

The soldiers are returning home from the cantonment and the front. Their reabsorption into the normal currents of life is a problem to be dealt with. Are they to be welcomed sentimentally only? After the heartiness of their welcome, what is to be offered them? "Being Americans and being young, they will not ask or expect pensions. They will want work. They will want, if possible, a chance for a home of their own. They would like to know that while perhaps the fortunes of war did not so turn as to bestow on them the medal for distinguished service, the nation which they served thought well enough of what they had done to give them some evidence of its appreciation." These hopes, reasonable as they are, Mr. Lane holds, can be met in a fashion that will not weaken the fiber of the map by making him an object of bounty, but in a manner that will add permanently to the strength and wealth of the nation. The thing to give to the soldier is a farm; and the giving of it would solve such questions as that of furnishing immediate employment for the man himself; that of protecting the labor market against any possible collapse resulting from oversupply; that of providing for many lines of reestablished industry an immediate demand for their products; that of staying the movement toward the cities, and thus more completely decentralizing population; that of affixing to the soil a large number of best-proved Americans; that of setting up, throughout the land, the most modern pattern of farm settlement, in which the social side is given consideration, and that of bringing into use great areas of the land which now lie neglected and of no value to the world.

The Secretary says that his department is prepared to make report to Congress forthwith on the general extent and nature of the lands available to reclamation and ultimate settlement, the acreage of which is about 200,000,000. He lays out a possible program of operations; he supplies Congress with trustworthy and valuable data; he goes into the cost and into the gain, and contends that "there can be no surer insurance for the nation than to put its men upon the soil." Also that "there can be no wiser investment that a nation can make than to add to its territory by taking from deserts and waters and desolation land that is now useless." This, he adds, would be a conquest worthy of democracy, "giving free men their chance to make themselves economically free without the shedding of blood or the breaking of hearts."

Turning to the question of education, and after dealing ably with the attitude, in which circumstances have placed the American democracy as an example to the world, concluding a striking introduction by asking if the American people are making full use of the facilities within their reach for the promotion of the national ideals, he points to the fact that the draft of 1918 revealed an astonishing percentage of persons unable to speak the language of the country or to read or write any

language. "Yet I take it," he says, "there is no one thing so supremely essential in a government such as ours, where decisions of such importance must be made by public opinion, as that every man and woman and child shall know one tongue, that each may speak to every other and that all shall be informed." In this connection he puts some very pertinent questions, questions which this generation of Americans should make it possible for coming generations of Americans to answer without embarrassment.

Mr. Lane would have education treated, not as a matter of state, but as a matter of national concern. "We are training boys and men to be farmers out of federal funds," he says, "preparing to advance vocational education on a large scale, promoting the construction of solid highways within the states as part of an interstate system, subjecting the packer, the canner and the banker to federal supervision; surely, without violation of our fundamental law we can find a way by which the nation can know that all of its people can talk and read our own language. I do not suggest federal control, but I would strongly urge federal cooperation with the states toward definite ends."

Americanization is a large subject, and one to be dealt with in a large way. The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, has written on two fundamental aspects of it. The nation should ponder his propositions and strive to have Congress bestow upon them the prompt attention which they deserve.

### The Gates Millions

IT HAS for some years been rather difficult to think of the Gateses, father, son, or other members of the family, without thinking of the Gates millions, for, not long ago, one was continually reading about how these Gates millions were being made, what they were doing in the world, or how they were passing from the control of those who made them. It is a fair guess that millions will never be made again in America as the Gates millions were made, because the peculiar opportunities which the Gates period offered to money-makers of the Gates type have passed away. Those who knew a good deal about both men used to say that John Wayne Gates displayed many of the characteristics of James, better known as "Jim," Fisk, the partner of Jay Gould, to whom, years ago, James T. Fields, Boston's famous publisher, alluded in his lecture on "Masters of the Situation" in this vein:

Let us not forget that there are successes which are worse than failures, and that there are victories which are irretrievable ruin. Two of the fastest equities in France and America were driven for a short time by Louis Napoleon and James Fisk. I have lived to see both of these men followed and applauded by crowds on the Champs Elysees and Central Park. Their dashing liveries dazzled the world of stupid stargers. A year ago their names every morning vulgarized the columns of your newspapers, and their daily doings were chronicled as those of good men never are.

Yet Gates and Fisk were far from being castings from the same mold. Both, it is true, went in for money-making, as if it were the one great end of man, both had a wonderful faculty of acquiring wealth, and both, on occasion, squandered wealth with a ready hand. Both were country bred; one found his opportunity for adventure in the railroad speculation, the other, in the industrial speculation, era. Both were "dashing" in their undertakings; the boldness of their enterprises drew men toward them; but Gates to the last maintained a respect for the homely moralities that Fisk never recognized.

John W. Gates attended a country school in Turner Junction, now West Chicago, Illinois, and began his active business career as the proprietor of a small hardware store. What he learned by looking over and carefully examining his small stock of hardware led him into the way of becoming a multi-millionaire. At about that time barbed wire was coming into the market as a pasture and farm-fencing material, and John W. Gates engaged with the concern holding practically the monopoly of its manufacture to act as salesman in states where fencing material was urgently and constantly needed. He was every whit as "smart" a salesman as Fisk. It used to be said that when Fisk, before going on Wall Street, "toured" New England for a Boston wholesale dry goods house, he sold the small merchants of the six states what he wanted to sell them rather than what they wanted to buy. Well, Gates sold barbed wire faster than it could be furnished by his employers, and that fact set him to thinking, with the result that he soon had organized and in operation wire mills which he himself largely or wholly controlled. His salesmanship, from this time on, was exerted mostly in his own interest. One thing led to another. He increased his holdings in wire; established new mills, compelled consolidations which he dominated; forced recognition of all the big trust builders, had himself admitted to "Steel," and soon got things so much his own way that he was left out of nothing worth while.

He was a "plunger" in speculation, and his son, Charles Gilbert Gates, as he developed under his father's tutelage, became a plunger, too. The Gateses played for large stakes, and did not long confine themselves to "Wire" and "Steel." Anything "big" in the way of a "deal" appealed to them. They were nearly always "winners," yet some "deals" went against them, and swallowed up their friends. But the Gateses were "good losers," and almost invariably discounted or silenced the story of a heavy loss by furnishing material for a story of a heavy gain.

Father and son talked in millions, played with millions, piled up millions. Let it be said that they were often generous with their millions. And let it be said, also, that both nurtured dreams of some great and good things which they intended to do with their millions "some day."

The Gates millions, within the last few years, have, in the main, been in the hands of women of the family; the bulk of the money has recently passed into the possession of a young woman not an immediate member of the family at all. For the most part the Gates millions, once so active, and at times so noisy, in the hurly-burly of American enterprise, speculation, and games of more or less chance, are now, in the most modest and subdued fashion it is possible to imagine, yielding an income for people who, in all probability, never knew anything about "Wire" or "Steel," never heard the shouting on the Chi-

cago Board of Trade or the New York Stock Exchange, and who were never within the sound of the hallooing on the grand stands of Sheepshead Bay or Saratoga.

### Notes and Comments

AN OBSERVER of the collection of photographs of American aviators which is being exhibited in Boston, Massachusetts, says that the look of these faces is "very like the expression that one sees on the graduates' faces on commencement day. There is the confident smile, but there is also the look of one fronting a big world in which there is but one thing to do, and that to acquit oneself a man." One can believe, without difficulty, that this is true enough of the faces of the young aviators, but does it not detract from the aviator, although such is certainly not the observer's intention, to make comparison with the college graduate at commencement? Theoretically the graduate ought to look that way, but practically he does not, except in rare instances. He fronts a big but indefinite world. The aviator, on the other hand, fronts a known, definite, and splendid adventure.

NO PLACE in the British Isles will welcome more heartily the proposal to send interned Germans back to their native country than will the Isle of Man. It is weary of the garb of the prison camp which it has worn during four years of war, and would fain return to its gay attire of peace days. As a holiday resort it proved a great attraction for the people of northern England, while its "silver beach" drew thousands of summer visitors from all parts of the United Kingdom. Having played its part nobly while the conflict was in progress, the island now looks forward to the time when it can entertain more desirable guests than prisoners of war.

MANY persons who have sat through long-drawn-out business meetings of organizations, when much time has been required for the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting, the treasurer to set forth his report, and other ordinary details to be made known, will appreciate the expedition with which the Massachusetts Forestry Association cleaned up routine business at its annual meeting, a day or two ago. Every member in attendance had a copy of the program for the session. The presiding officer said that the minutes were all right, that the secretary's report had been mailed to each member, and that the treasurer's report was in the hands of those present. These matters were no sooner announced than approved, and it was voted that the secretary should cast one ballot for the list of officers presented by the nominating committee. The secretary said he had cast the ballot, and in two minutes business was finished and the presiding officer began to introduce the speaker of the day. Ten seconds later the orator found himself in possession of the floor. Foresters may still admit that it takes time to do things with trees, but they have surely learned how to save the moments where speech is concerned.

WHETHER or not all questions of concern to the United States, growing out of the war, are in a fair way to be satisfactorily adjusted in the near future must, to a considerable degree, be determined by such announcements as that the Milwaukee Sonntagspost, the Sunday edition of the Milwaukee Herald, in a recent issue, undertook to disprove that Germany has been guilty of atrocities of any kind since July, 1914. Denials of atrocities, excuses for them, or explanations of them, by the German press in the United States, or in Germany, cannot by any possibility be satisfactory. It would be better if they showed shame and repentance, but neither is forthcoming.

THE possibilities of multiple showings of a photograph are indicated in the well-substantiated estimate of one film company that its version of "Les Misérables" has received a sufficient number of showings, at theaters in various parts of the United States, to constitute a run of half a century, were all these showings to be given one after another at a single theater. A curious parallel may be found in Joseph Jefferson's appearances during fifty years in "Rip Van Winkle," as against the fifty-year run of the celluloid edition of Hugo's novel being attained in just fifty weeks.

THE first four letters of the name Amerongen, which designates the moated castle in Holland, where the former Kaiser Wilhelm II is observing the twilight of the Hohenzollerns as rulers, compose the French word meaning bitter. One might find in this a fitting reply to the name of the place where, under Frederick the Great, Hohenzollernism began its rampant career. This Potsdam castle, with its French elegance, Voltaire associations, and German mechanism for raising the dinner-table, the monarch named in French Sans-Souci, Without-Care, and for nearly two centuries it has shone forth a brilliant example of Prussian impertinence. But now the Hohenzollern has his cares, and no doubt they are bitter.

THE latest automobile statistics for the United States have many points of interest, even for those who walk or who ride suspended from straps. Nebraska, for instance, a State which, one would think, to hear its politicians talk, not so very long ago was ground under the heel of Wall Street, has the largest number of internal combustion pleasure vehicles per capita of any state in the American Union. That is to say, it has one for every eight persons in its population. On a per capita basis the West is, in this respect, far ahead of any other section of the country. Among the strange revelations made by the figures may be mentioned the fact that Maine, although leading all the other Eastern States, ranks twenty-first in the list; that Montana has more automobiles per capita than Ohio, Arizona more than Kansas, and Arizona more than Ohio. In the number of machines New York ranks first with 434,000, although it is thirty-third on the per capita basis. But if that substitute for gasoline shall prove successful, automobile statistics for 1918 will probably appear absurd in 1920.